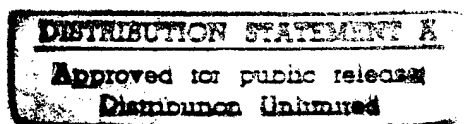


244114

JPRS-CPS-84-043

14 June 1984



China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 13

19980304 092



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

REPRODUCED BY
NATIONAL TECHNICAL
INFORMATION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

17
109
A66

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

14 June 1984

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

| | |
|--|---|
| Joint Declaration Urges Halt to Weapons Race (XINHUA, 22 May 84)..... | 1 |
| Reagan Calls for Strengthened NATO Unity (XINHUA, 31 May 84)..... | 2 |
| Japanese-U.S. Financial Friction Eased (XINHUA, 31 May 84)..... | 3 |
| U. S., Japan Announce New Economic Agreement (XINHUA, 31 May 84)..... | 5 |
| Olympics 'Biggest Ever' Despite USSR Boycott (XINHUA, 5 Jun 84)..... | 6 |
| Briefs East-West Tension | 7 |

UNITED STATES

| | |
|--|---|
| U. S. House Approves Aid to El Salvador (XINHUA, 25 May 84)..... | 8 |
| Vice President Bush Addresses NATO Council (XINHUA, 30 May 84)..... | 9 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Democratic Candidates Contest Intensifies in U. S. (XINHUA, 30 May 84)..... | 10 |
| U. S. Under Secretary on London Economic Summit (XINHUA, 31 May 84)..... | 12 |
| U. S. Registers Record Trade Deficit in April (XINHUA, 31 May 84)..... | 13 |
| U. S. Press on Shultz's Nicaraguan Visit (XINHUA, 4 Jun 84)..... | 14 |
| Briefs | |
| Troops for Salvador, Nicaragua | 16 |
| Reagan Remarks on Gulf War | 16 |
| Tomahawk Missiles on U. S. Ships | 16 |
| Nicaragua Harbor Mining | 17 |
| SOVIET UNION | |
| Journal on Soviet Economy in 1983 (Gao Yus Kng; GUOJI WENTI YANJIU, No 2, 13 Apr 84)..... | 18 |
| NORTHEAST ASIA | |
| Reportage on South Korean Student Demonstrations (XINHUA, 23 Apr, 5 May 84)..... | 31 |
| 23 April Report | |
| 5 May Report | |
| Briefs | |
| DPRK 7-Year Plan Target | 33 |
| U. S. Aerial 'Espionage' Protested | 33 |
| DPRK Port Construction | 33 |

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

| | |
|---|----|
| Five Guarantees Work Raised to New Level (ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO, 30 Jan 84)..... | 35 |
| China's Legal and Political Organizations on Party Consolidation (Zhang Shenghua; ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO, 6 Feb 84)..... | 37 |
| RENMIN RIBAO on Legislation in Cultural Affairs (Li Zuxing; RENMIN RIBAO, 25 May 84)..... | 40 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Banqen Urges Further Promoting Religious Freedom (Beijing Domestic Service, 25 May 84)..... | 43 |
| PRC To Send Performing Troupes to Olympics (XINHUA, 14 May 84)..... | 44 |
| Retired Cadre Zhou Chao Praised (GUANGMING RIBAO, 20, 25 Feb 84)..... | 45 |
| Comment on Most Valuable Quality Publicizing Advanced Deeds, by Wang Zhichen, et al. | |

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

| | |
|--|----|
| Collective Leadership Seen Imperative for New Era (Xiao Feng; QUNZHONG [THE MASSES], No 21-22, 20 Nov 83)..... | 49 |
| Commentator Article: Hopeful and Promising New Generation (Editorial; FUJIAN RIBAO, 17 Jan 84)..... | 54 |
| County-Level Leading Bodies on 'Four Modernizations' Established (QUNZHONG [THE MASSES], No 20, 20 Oct 83)..... | 57 |
| Shandong CYL To Study Party Consolidation Documents (DAZHONG RIBAO, 15 Jan 84)..... | 62 |
| Shandong Housing Construction Problems for Leading Cadres Solved (DAZHONG, 1 Feb 84)..... | 64 |
| Shandong 'Double Supports' Activities Described (DAZHONG, 1 Feb 84)..... | 66 |
| Local Activities, by Shan Youde, Li Guangjie Troop Activities, by Li Shaozeng, Chen Shouxi | |
| Party Spirit Enhanced Among Members in Shandong (DAZHONG RIBAO, 24 Feb 84)..... | 69 |
| Shandong Calls for Streamlining Conferences, Documents (Gong Zhifeng; DAZHONG RIBAO, 7 Feb 84)..... | 71 |
| New Workstyle Established for Qingdao Youngsters (QINGDAO RIBAO, 5 Mar 84)..... | 74 |
| Party Members Urged To Study Party Consolidation Documents (FUJIAN RIBAO, 2 Mar 84)..... | 76 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Symposium on Liaison Work in Party Rectification (DAZHONG RIBAO, 11 Jan 84)..... | 78 |
| Fujian Upgrades Teachers' Positions, Living Standards (FUJIAN RIBAO, 8 Jan 84)..... | 81 |
| Correct Road of Creating Talents, Stories Charted (JIEFANG RIBAO, 16 Jan 84)..... | 83 |
| Jiefang Forum on New Style of New Leading Bodies (Yan Wu; JIEFANG RIBAO, 12 Jan 84)..... | 85 |
| Essay on Lu Dongming's Dismissal From Post (Bai Lang; JIEFANG RIBAO, 8 Jan 84)..... | 87 |
| NORTH REGION | |
| Liu Yanqing's Procuratorial Work Report (Liu Yanqing; SHANXI RIBAO, 6 May 84)..... | 89 |
| TAIWAN | |
| Taipei Comments on Seoul Verdict on Hijackers (Taipei International Service, 24 May 84)..... | 94 |
| Biographical Data on New Cabinet Members (CHINA POST, 29 May 84)..... | 96 |
| Briefs | |
| U. S. Congressman Edwards Visits | 101 |
| Jamming Foreign Television Signals | 101 |
| HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA | |
| Hong Kong Officials React to Deng Statement (Francis Li, Juliana Chan; SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, 26 May 84)..... | 102 |

GENERAL

JOINT DECLARATION URGES HALT TO WEAPONS RACE

OW222004 Beijing XINHUA in English 1925 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Stockholm, 22 May (XINHUA)--Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme announced at a press conference here today leaders of Sweden, India, Mexico, Tanzania, Greece and Argentina called on in a joint declaration the nuclear weapons states to halt nuclear arms race. The declaration was issued simultaneously today in the six nations' capitals and will be submitted to the ambassadors of the five nuclear nations to the United Nations. Palme said the declaration was issued against the background of the escalation of the nuclear arms race by the two military blocs that have deployed new nuclear missiles in Eastern Europe and Western Europe, and the world people's concern over the escalation.

The joint declaration says, "The escalating arms race, the rise in international tensions and the lack of constructive dialogue among the nuclear weapons states has increased the risk of nuclear war." "It is primarily the responsibility of the nuclear weapons states to prevent a nuclear catastrophe, but this problem is too important to be left to those states alone," it adds. "We urge, as a necessary first step, the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as the United Kingdom, France and China, to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems, to be immediately followed by substantial reductions in nuclear forces." "This first step must be followed by a continuing program of arms reductions leading to general and complete disarmament, accompanied by measures to strengthen the UN system and to ensure an urgently needed transfer of substantial resources from the arms race into social and economic development. The essential goal must be to reduce and then eliminate the risk of war between nations," it says.

"We will do everything in our power to facilitate agreement among the nuclear weapons states. We will continue to keep in touch with one another about the best ways and means of achieving this objective. We will be consulting with the leaders of the nuclear weapons states and with other world leaders as well as pursuing discussions through UN channels," the declaration concludes.

CSO: 4000/378

GENERAL

REAGAN CALLS FOR STRENGTHENED NATO UNITY

OW311918 Beijing XINHUA in English 1848 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Washington, 31 May (XINHUA)--U.S. President Ronald Reagan has called on Western allies to close their ranks and persist in their "commitment to collective security."

Reagan made this call here yesterday at a White House dinner for NATO foreign ministers who gathered here Tuesday for a 3-day annual spring meeting. He said that the NATO countries have successfully resisted "an intense Soviet campaign of intimidation" aimed at halting deployment of U.S. Cruise and Pershing II missiles in Western Europe.

In his toast, Reagan said, "When the Soviet Union becomes convinced that NATO cannot be shaken, it may finally realize it has clear and compelling interest to return to the negotiating table."

"We will be waiting, ready to meet them halfway," he added.

The 16 NATO ministers wound up a 2-day secret meeting at a secluded country retreat and returned to Washington yesterday. The spring meeting, being held here for the first time since 1969, is said to be dominated by the icy state of East-West relations and the escalation of the Iran-Iraq war.

The NATO meeting, which also marks the 35th anniversary of the founding of the military alliance, is expected to publish a "Washington declaration on East-West relations" today, calling for strengthening defense capabilities of the alliance while seeking better relations with the Soviet Union.

The ministers also discussed what steps, if any, their nations could take individually to check the spread of the conflict in the gulf. The United States has been urging its allies to take a stronger position in that area, but the ministers have not yet reached any conclusion, U.S. officials said.

CSO: 4000/378

GENERAL

JAPANESE-U.S. FINANCIAL FRICTION EASED

OW311433 Beijing XINHUA in English 1354 GMT 31 May 84

[XINHUA headline: "Roundup: Japanese-U.S. Financial Frictions Eased"]

[Text] Tokyo, 30 May (XINHUA)--An agreement to open Japanese financial markets and internationalize the yen was announced in Tokyo and Washington yesterday.

The agreement, reached after months of intensive talks, is a product of compromises and may defuse for the moment their financial frictions and bitter quarrels which have been going on for quite some time.

Under the agreement, Japan will allow foreign companies and financial institutions from 1 December on to issue Euroyen bond; authorize foreign and Japanese banks to issue short-term (under 6 months) Euroyen certificates of deposit for sales outside Japan; liberalize Euroyen loan of 1-year term from 1 June on and remove restrictions on conversion of foreign currencies into yen. It will deregulate interest rates on large-denomination deposits in 2 to 3 years; and allow qualified foreign banks to participate in the trust banking activities in Japan beginning next year.

The U.S. demand for Japan to open its financial markets was raised last November when U.S. President Ronald Reagan visited Japan.

After the agreement was announced, the United States expressed satisfaction while Japanese Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita said that Japan "must not be negligent" in implementing the policy of financial liberalization and the internationalization of the yen which will have no small effect on Japan's economy.

The United States had been pushing for opening of Japan's financial markets and internationalization of the yen with a view to solving the large U.S. trade deficit with Japan. In its trade with Japan in the past few years, the United States suffered an annual deficit of nearly 20 billion dollars and 23 billion dollars last year partly because of the lower value of the yen against the dollar. With the development of a Euroyen market, Washington believes, the demand on the yen could rise and so its value. The United States has pointed out that "Japan has become the second economic giant in the world and the yen should play a role commensurate with its responsibility."

It is the belief of the U.S. Eastern financial consortium that declining U.S. competitive capacity for exports has resulted from a lower yen value against the dollar. Reagan's success in opening Japan's capital markets, therefore, noted TOKYO SHIMBUN, is a present to the financial consortium whose support Reagan wishes to have desperately in the presidential elections this fall.

Besides, the American financial and stock circles have been greatly resentful over Japan's restrictions on the trading of financial capital which, they believe, put them in an unfavorable position in their business with Japan. Expansion of the Euroyen market will bring a great impact on the Japanese financial system and facilitate fund collection and use by other countries.

But there are different views as to whether the expansion of the Euroyen market and the opening of Japan's financial markets will bring a change as expected by the United States. U.S. Secretary of Treasury Donald Regan has the opinion that if there is no change in all the conditions the value of the Japanese yen will rise and the agreement will eventually lead to the yen being an international reserve currency like the dollar, the pound sterling and the Deutsche-mark. But Japanese bankers are of the view that there is little possibility now for a yen appreciation.

The opening of Japanese financial markets is welcomed by most people in the Japanese economic circles who believe this represents a trend of events. The bankers, however, are concerned that a possible chaos may result, hoping that the new measures should be carried out step by step.

With the conclusion of the agreement, the question has not yet been solved completely. The United States wants Japan to speed up the process of liberalizing finance while Japan favors a "positive, independent and phased" progress. Therefore, squabbles between the two countries on this issue are expected to continue.

CSO: 4000/378

GENERAL

U.S., JAPAN ANNOUNCE NEW ECONOMIC AGREEMENT

OW310319 Beijing XINHUA in English 0222 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Washington, 30 May (XINHUA)--A new U.S.-Japanese agreement on a major economic package jointly announced here yesterday and in Tokyo would ultimately ease Japanese import competition in the U.S. domestic market by boosting the value of the Japanese currency in world markets.

The agreement, reached after 4 months of intensive negotiations, shows some concession sought by the United States. "The result over time," U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, told a press conference here yesterday, "will be to strengthen the yen in terms of the dollar." "To the extent the yen is strengthened, we'll be able to sell more to them." "The end result will be to make the yen an international currency, on the same footing as the dollar, the pound and the mark. And it will become an international reserve currency." "I imagine the news will be very well received by all the summit partners," he said, referring to the next week's seven-nation economic summit meeting in London.

Among other things, the agreement is to allow U.S. and other banks to enter the Japanese financial markets, to do business on the same basis as Japanese institutions and to start a step-by-step deregulation of the Japanese domestic capital markets. Under the agreement, a "Euroyen" market, in which non-Japanese borrowers and investors can deal in bonds and other financial instruments of yen denominations totally outside of the control of Japanese authorities.

The relatively weak Japanese Yen has been regarded here as a stumbling block to improving U.S. trade, thereby making Japanese goods cheaper in the United States and making U.S. products more expensive in Japan.

But it was held that the agreement isn't expected to boost the yen's value against the dollar anytime soon, which could aggravate U.S. complaints that the weak yen has caused Japan's trade surplus with the United States.

The U.S. trade deficit with Japan, the current international payments account, is expected to be 26 billion this year.

CSO: 4000/378

GENERAL

OLYMPICS 'BIGGEST EVER' DESPITE USSR BOYCOTT

OWO50351 Beijing XINHUA in English 0243 GMT 5 Jun 84

[Text] Los Angeles, 4 June (XINHUA)--A total of 141 countries and regions had formally agreed to participate in the 1984 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles before the deadline for entries passed at midnight on 2 June, the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee (LAOOC) announced here today.

The 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles will be the biggest ever with a record number of countries and regions and a record of 7,800 athletes. The previous Olympics which had a record attendance was held in Munich in 1972 with 122 countries and regions and 7,147 athletes.

LAOOC President Peter Ueberroth told a news conference that 13 countries together with the Soviet Union are boycotting the 1984 Olympic Games. They are Afghanistan, Bulgaria, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Laos, Mongolia, Poland, Vietnam and the Yemen Democratic Republic.

Angola has not responded to Olympic invitations. Iran announced last year that it would not take part and Albania did not participate in recent Olympics.

Ueberroth said that the Soviet boycott is a failure and the Los Angeles Games will begin on 28 July as scheduled.

Ueberroth told XINHUA that he was pleased that the Chinese Olympic Committee has decided to send a sports delegation to the 23rd Los Angeles Olympic Games.

The United States will send more than 600 athletes to the Los Angeles Games, an LAOOC Official said.

CSO: 4000/378

GENERAL

BRIEFS

EAST-WEST TENSION--Lisbon, 31 May (XINHUA)--NATO's new Secretary-General Lord Carrington said here today that the present critical East-West relations will last until the new American presidential election in November. Lord Carrington who will take over Joseph Luns' position of NATO secretary-general on 24 June arrived here for a 2-day visit today. Speaking to reporters upon his arrival about the tension in the East-West relations, he expressed the hope that both the Soviet Union, Warsaw Pact and the United States, NATO should try to resume dialogues so as to ease tension. But he said that progress in the removal of their problems "depends on the attitude of the Soviet Union." [text] [OWO11301 Beijing XINHUA in English 1122 GMT 1 Jun 84]

CSO: 4000/378

UNITED STATES

U.S. HOUSE APPROVES AID TO EL SALVADOR

OW251928 Beijing XINHUA in English 1915 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Washington, 25 May (XINHUA)--The Democratic-controlled U.S. House of Representatives voted 267-154 yesterday for a 61.75 million-dollar emergency military aid to El Salvador, but voted 241-177 against President Reagan's request for 21 million dollars to aid CIA-backed rebels in Nicaragua.

With the vote, U.S. Congress has now approved a total of 126 million dollars in military aid to El Salvador this year.

The senate has already approved the emergency military aid to El Salvador, but the legislation cannot go to President Reagan for signature until the house-senate differences over the aid to Nicaraguan rebels have been resolved.

White House officials were concerned about the vote against military aid to Nicaraguan rebels. They interpreted the house move as an effort to end the covert warfare program against the Nicaraguan Government.

"We would not accept any legislation: that would end the Nicaraguan program, Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman said. "We're disappointed. We'll continue to work for full funding," said Peter Roussel, deputy White House press secretary.

Many representatives believe that the covert war against Nicaragua has violated international laws and alienated the United States from other countries in Latin America.

"Do we have any right to invade and violate the territory of Nicaragua? Do we regard ourselves as a hemispheric good neighbor, or a hemispheric bully? Do we look at others in the hemisphere as equals, or do we look on them as subordinates?" asked house majority leader James C. Wright, Jr.

"If we believe in the right of self-determination for El Salvador, must we not also believe in the right of self-determination for Nicaragua, with which we disagree?" Wright demanded.

House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill said after the vote, "combined with (Wednesday's) vote preventing the use of American troops in that region, it sends the clearest possible message: The American people want an end to the violence and bloodshed in Central America."

UNITED STATES

VICE PRESIDENT BUSH ADDRESSES NATO COUNCIL

OW300811 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Washington 29 May (XINHUA)--U.S. Vice President George Bush stressed at the NATO Ministerial Council which began its spring meeting here today that NATO countries must continue to strengthen "common security, with particular emphasis on conventional defenses."

The NATO's 35th anniversary meeting opened at a time when U.S.-Soviet relations are at a new low, military confrontation between NATO and the Warsaw Pact continues and the tension in the gulf arouses deep concern.

Addressing the opening session, bush also mentioned the need to build "a more constructive relationship with the Soviet Union on a realistic and durable basis."

He said, "the time has come for the alliance to devote attention to conventional defense improvements." "We must find ways to exploit the tremendous inventiveness of Western society, to bring together industries on both sides of the Atlantic, and to explain to our publics and parliaments what needs to be done to counter Soviet conventional forces," he added.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said at the opening session that he is convinced that "our shared interests and values far outweigh our differences here or there." He asked Washington, however, to be "still more" sensitive and attentive "to European viewpoints."

"It is equally important that European political leaders be more assertive in forthrightly explaining to their electorates why there is no substitute on the horizon for a strong transatlantic security partnership," he added.

After the opening ceremony, the 16 foreign ministers left Washington for Wye Plantation, an 18th Century manor house in Maryland on the Eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, where they will hold their meetings in a private and informal atmosphere.

Speaking at a news conference before the opening of the council meetings, Luns said East-West relations will be one of the main topics at the 3-day meeting at Wye Plantation. The foreign ministers will also discuss the recent attacks on ships in the Gulf by both Iraq and Iran and measures to bolster the defenses of Arab nations in the region who are threatened by an expansion of the Iran-Iraq war.

UNITED STATES

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES CONTEST INTENSIFIES IN U.S.

OW301131 Beijing XINHUA in English 0926 GMT 30 May 84

[Text] Washington, 29 May (XINHUA)--The competition among three democratic presidential candidates--Walter Mondale, Gary Hart and Jesse Jackson--has become ever more intense as their long, bitter struggle for party nomination is drawing to a close.

The last five primaries will be held on 5 June in California, New Jersey, New Mexico, South Dakota and West Virginia, with a total of 558 delegates at stake. This will be the biggest primary contest in this year's presidential race.

Since 8 May when Mondale and Hart shared four primaries in Ohio, North Carolina, Maryland and Indiana, Mondale has lost badly to Hart in three subsequent contests, primaries in Oregon and Nebraska and caucus in Idaho, but he has widened his lead among delegates as the precise results came out from some earlier primary states. As of 27 May, Mondale has 1,644 delegates, Hart 964 and Jackson 308, with 333 uncommitted. The former U.S. vice president now is only 340 delegates short of getting the party nomination.

Mondale has set for himself a goal to amass the 1,967 delegates needed for nomination by 6 June, the day after the last round of primaries, so as to begin focusing on the fall campaign against President Ronald Reagan afterwards. But Hart, encouraged by his victories in three Western states, is pulling out all the political stops to prevent that outcome. He hopes to deliver a heavy blow to his main opponent in those last primaries and brand him as a sure loser in the fall general election, so that those uncommitted and even committed delegates will rally to him at the party convention.

Jesse Jackson, with no chance of winning the nomination, also needs to add more delegates to his total to strengthen his position at the party convention when he is expected to do his best to win more rights for the blacks and other minority groups in his "rainbow coalition," as he put it.

With so much in line, all three candidates campaigned at a frantic pace during the past week, focusing on California and New Jersey which hold 345 and 122 delegates respectively. They attacked each other, at the same time trying their best to woo voters. Mondale has his core supporters among union members,

teachers, senior citizens and elected party officials, while Hart counts heavily on younger voters and independent Democrats. Jackson, on his part, aimed his appeal mainly at the black and Hispanic votes.

The contests would eat massive amounts of money to pay for advertisements on TV networks and other campaigning activities. So far, Mondale's campaign has already spent 17.15 million U.S. dollars, while Hart's campaign has spent 9.2 million dollars and Jackson's campaign 9.5 million dollars. A lot more will be spent in the following general election period.

The latest polls show that Mondale and Hart will run a close race in California and New Jersey with the former leading a few percent points. Political professionals here believe that even though Mondale managed to accumulate 1,967 delegates through 5 June primaries, the battle for nomination will not end until the party convention in San Francisco in mid-July.

CSO: 4000/377

UNITED STATES

U.S. UNDER SECRETARY ON LONDON ECONOMIC SUMMIT

OW310826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Washington, 30 May (XINHUA)--The forthcoming tenth seven-nation economic summit in London would mainly discuss economic issues in the context of their interrelationships, said U.S. Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs Allen Wallis here today.

In his statement to the subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East and international economic policy of the house Foreign Affairs Committee, Wallis said the two broad objectives of the United States at the London Summit to be held on 7-9 June are to strengthen and spread the economic recovery and to improve "the implementation of the strategies outlined at Williamsburg on international trade, finance, and debt."

The first economic summit was held in Rambouillet (France) in 1975 and the ninth in Williamsburg last year.

He pointed out that one of the chief tasks at London will be to explore ways to sustain the seven nations' economic performance so that higher growth and lower inflation will spread to the rest of the world.

Real growth in the summit countries is expected to be about 4.5 percent this year, and inflation about the same, he said.

The challenge for summit leaders at London will be to consolidate the movement toward worldwide economic recovery, to promote early progress in liberalizing trade and improving the trade system, and to move forward toward new multilateral trade negotiations, he added.

CSO: 4000/377

UNITED STATES

U.S. REGISTERS RECORD TRADE DEFICIT IN APRIL

OW310838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0469 GMT 31 May 84

[Text] Washington, 30 May (XINHUA)--The United States registered a foreign trade deficit of 12.19 billion dollars in April, the U.S. Commerce Department announced today.

This was the fourth straight monthly record since January this year.

The trade deficit in March was 10.26 billion dollars, and the total imbalance for the first four months stands at 42.01 billion dollars.

Imports in April rose by 6 percent to a record high of 29.71 billion dollars, while exports declined by 1.2 percent to 17.52 billion dollars.

Calling the April deficit "unheard of," a commerce economist predicted that more monthly deficit records would be set later this year. This means that if the current pace continues, total trade deficit for 1984 would soar to just over 126 billion dollars, far in excess of last year's record 69.4 billion dollars and the previously-estimated 110 billion dollars for this year.

U.S. Government officials blamed the high trade deficit mainly to two factors: The relatively high-valued dollar, which makes American exports more expensive overseas and foreign goods less expensive in the United States, and the fact that most foreign economies recovered less robustly than America's, leaving those nations less able to buy U.S. exports and Americans better able to buy from overseas.

Economists predicted that the ever-growing trade deficit, along with the huge federal budget deficit and high interest rates, would slow down the growth of the U.S. economy in the latter part of this year.

CSO: 4000/377

UNITED STATES

U.S. PRESS ON SHULTZ' NICARAGUAN VISIT

OWO41315 Beijing XINHUA in English 0644 GMT 4 Jun 84

[Text] Washington, 3 June (XINHUA)--The Reagan administration has made known that it's early yet to say Secretary of State George Shultz's surprise visit to Nicaragua means "a change of policy," according to major U.S. newspapers today.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reported that Mr Shultz, flying home from his visit to Nicaragua on Friday, said the administration would continue to seek the 21 million dollars in aid to Nicaraguan anti-government rebels that the House of Representatives has rejected.

President Ronald Reagan's spokesman, Larry Speakes, said in Ireland that the visit to Nicaragua was not a "new initiative" or a change of policy, but rather a recommitment to the search for peace.

On the other hand, the WASHINGTON POST reported today, quoting state department officials, that "the Shultz trip is the first step in a negotiating process, prepared in detail in advance, that is likely to be active this summer and may last until November."

"Working-level preparations for U.S. positions in new negotiations with the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua go back more than 3 months, to about the time Harry W. Shlaudeman became U.S. special envoy to Central America, the officials said." Shlaudeman, a former assistant secretary of state, accompanied Shultz to Managua on Friday and has been designated chief U.S. negotiator in the talks with the Nicaraguan Government.

"Although planning for negotiations was long advanced within the Washington bureaucracy, the political impetus came a little more than two weeks ago during the 15 May White House meeting of President Reagan and Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid, officials said."

"The United States is asking Nicaragua to agree to take preliminary steps toward meeting the four most serious U.S. concerns about that country," according to officials who helped prepare Shultz's visit, the WASHINGTON POST said.

"State Department officials said that Shultz, in his Friday night meeting with Nicaraguan Junta Leader Daniel Ortega, reiterated these U.S. concerns:

Nicaragua's ties with the Soviet Union and Cuba, its support for rebel forces in El Salvador, the size of its armed forces and the nature of its political system."

"The officials said Nicaragua's leaders are expected, in turn, to ask for U.S. steps toward meeting their two primary objectives: an end to U.S. support of "Contra" guerrillas and access to the U.S. economy. The officials would not say how far the Reagan administration is prepared to go to meet these Nicaraguan demands...."

In Managua, the Nicaraguan Government has described the meeting between Ortega and Shultz on Friday as "frank and constructive." But it suggested the United States show its good will by altering its policies in Central America.

Shultz's visit to Nicaragua was welcomed on Capital Hill with certain reservation, according to Major U.S. newspapers today.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reported that some Democratic congressmen said "it was too soon to judge whether the mission signaled a genuine U.S. opening to negotiations or a political gesture for domestic consumption."

CSO: 4000/377

UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

TROOPS FOR SALVADOR, NICARAGUA--Washington, 23 May (XINHUA)--The U.S. House of Representatives tonight voted 341-64 to bar the introduction of U.S. troops "into or over El Salvador or Nicaragua for combat," unless the congress declares war or they are needed to rescue U.S. Government personnel or U.S. citizens. U.S. President Ronald Reagan told a news conference Tuesday that he could envision no situation in which American troops would intervene in Central America. The amendment to the Defense Department's spending bill does not cover U.S. advisers or military trainers. The author of the amendment, representative Thomas Foley, noted it was "not in opposition to the spoken statements of President Reagan." Foley said he offered the amendment to "assuage a grave concern" of Americans that troops might be sent to either nation. Representative Mel Levine said, "some of us have very deep concerns, in fact some real fears, that this administration in 1985 might reconsider its stated position." Meanwhile, both supporters and opponents of Reagan's Central American policy in the congress predict an eventual approval of the Salvadoran military and economic aid, following a round of personal lobbying Tuesday by Salvadoran President-elect Jose Napoleon Duarte, according to U.S. press reports. [Text] [OW240845 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 24 May 84]

REAGAN REMARKS ON GULF WAR--According to a XINHUA report from Colorado, U.S. President Reagan said in Colorado, yesterday that the Gulf States believe that a solution may be reached to the Iraq-Iran war if there is no outside intervention. Therefore, the United States does not intend to intervene directly in the region. But the Gulf sea lanes must be kept open. He said that the Gulf States have asked the United States to provide more weapons to protect tankers from attacks by Iran or Iraq. Therefore, the United States is shipping weapons to the Gulf States. [Text] [OW0638 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 30 May 84]

TOMAHAWK MISSILES ON U.S. SHIPS--Tokyo, 31 May (XINHUA)--A senior U.S. naval officer said here Wednesday that U.S. ships in the Pacific will be armed with Tomahawk cruise missiles. Talking to Japanese reporters, Admiral S. R. Foley, commander-in-chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet, said most of the Tomahawk cruise missiles to be installed on U.S. warships from June will not carry nuclear warheads. However, he avoided answering questions about whether ships armed with nuclear missiles would enter Japanese ports. He also indicated he did not know how many Pacific warships would be equipped with the Tomahawks. The Soviet

Union was strengthening its naval deployment at the Cam Ranh Base in Vietnam, he said. Earlier this week, an estimated 100,000 Japanese held rallies and demonstrations across the country, protesting against the deployment of Tomahawk missiles on U.S. ships and calling for the removal of Soviet intermediate-range SS-20 missiles from the Asia-Pacific region. [Text] [OW311304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1250 GMT 31 May 84]

NICARAGUA HARBOR MINING--Washington, 1 June (XINHUA)--The U.S. press today reconfirmed the involvement of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in mining Nicaraguan harbors in mid-April, which damaged a dozen ships and prompted sharp criticism both at home and abroad. THE NEW YORK TIMES today said in an article that the mines deployed at Nicaraguan ports were constructed by the CIA with the help of a U.S. Navy laboratory. This report contradicts the allegation made by President Ronald Reagan that the mines were "homemade," which means they were produced by the Nicaraguan rebels, Reagan said this in an interview with Irish television 3 days ago. According to the newspaper, the CIA weapons group made the mine casings from sewer pipes and stuffed them by hand with explosives, and the fuses were apparently provided by the Mines Division of the Naval Surface Weapons Center at White Oak in Silver Spring, Maryland. The White Oak Center was said to have furnished certain technical advice and tested a prototype of the device, it added. The CIA's assistance to the Nicaraguan rebels in mine-laying has been exposed by the U.S. press and triggered bitter debates in the House of Representatives. It has been condemned by the Nicaraguan Government and many other countries. The World Court also ruled against the United States for the action. [Text] [OW012006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1946 GMT 1 Jun 84]

CSO: 4000/377

SOVIET UNION

JOURNAL ON SOVIET ECONOMY IN 1983

HK280825 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 2, 13 Apr 84 pp 28-33

[Article by Gao Yus Kng [7559 3768 3932]: "The Soviet Economy in 1983"]

[Text]

I

There were some improvements in the Soviet economy during 1983, the speed of economic development increased while the situation concerning industrial and agricultural production and completion of state plans was by far the best over recent years.

National revenue increased 3.1 percent over the previous year and although the target of 3.3 percent was not reached, it was higher than the rate of growth during the previous year, 2.6 percent. Social labor productivity increased 3.5 percent and national economic profits increased 4.5 percent while the growth rate was also the best in recent years.

Improvements in industrial production were very evident. Growth in gross industrial production value reached 4 percent for the first time since 1979, while in 1981 and 1982 it had been 3.4 percent and 2.8 percent respectively. There were new developments in national economic readjustments, with 4.1 percent growth in B type industries, thus exceeding growth in A type industries, which was 3.9 percent.

Growth in gross agricultural production value was 5 percent and while this was nowhere near the planned target of 10.5 percent, it was nevertheless encouraging after four successive years of poor harvests. According to reports there have been "distinct improvements" in the livestock industry and new high records have been set for production of meat, milk, and eggs. The situation in crop planting was not ideal and grain and cotton production did not reach planned targets. Grain output stood at 190 million tons.

There were some improvements to long-term problems in communications and transportation and for the first time in many years there was a 4-percent improvement in railway transportation figures.

Although there were improvements last year in the economy of the Soviet Union, no solutions have yet been found to some of the problems which have burdened the Soviet economy for many years now.

The first and foremost of these is the continued short fall in economic results. This is mainly manifested in high consumption of resources, enormous wastage, serious dislocations between production and demand, and low product quality.

Over the last few years the Soviet Union has adopted many measures to economize on resources and to lower consumption but there have been no significant results. "Plans are still completed at the price of enormous consumption and production costs." According to data from a Soviet publication last year, the present raw material and investment requirements for the production of every unit of the national revenue in the Soviet Union are higher than in the United States. For electricity these requirements are 20 percent higher, for timber 50 percent higher, chemical fertilizers 60 percent higher, steel 75 percent higher, oil 100 percent higher, cement 130 percent higher, and for investments 50 percent higher.¹ Because of high consumption, Soviet economic growth is considerably exaggerated.

The over-centralization and idleness of the Soviet planning system means that demand has an extremely weak effect on production, thus creating monotony in product varieties and extreme blindness in production. There was no change in this situation during last year. On the one hand there were shortages of many products while on the other hand there were many products unsuited to the market which thus accumulated in stock. This created rather ironic "shortages within the surpluses" in Soviet economic life "not only did this cause confusion and damage to production, it also created dissatisfaction amongst the people."²

Over recent years the Soviet Union has adopted many measures to prevent enterprises from breaking goods supply contracts, but enterprises still continue to contravene contract stipulations concerning product variety plans. Enterprises take advantage of the opening which results after changing the fixed net production value targets, to continue to play the "product variety trick," concentrating their production on profit-making product varieties. Last year production plans based on goods orders "for many of the most important products" were not completed in such areas as the chemicals industry, ferrous metallurgy industry, timber industry, paper manufacturing industry, and so on. Contraventions of goods supply contracts in light industry are even more serious. This destroyed the balance in economic development and created enormous losses for the national economy.

A prominent manifestation of poor economic results in the Soviet Union has been persistent poor product quality. This is one of the main reasons for difficulties and shortages in supplies of goods and materials in the Soviet Union. Between 10 and 20 percent of Soviet light industrial goods are wasted every year as a result of poor quality. Last year the wastage rate for some light industrial goods in some of the Soviet republics was as high as 25 to 30 percent.³ Because quality is poor, tractors produced in the Soviet Union have a very short life expectancy. Annual scrapping or discarding is equal to 80 percent of new production.

Because of poor economic results, the state and people did not get the results they should have in terms of the present scale and speed of development of the Soviet economy.

Second, the effects of poor agricultural harvests have not been eradicated. The 4 successive years of poor harvests between 1979 and 1982 were something that has not been seen often in recent history and this to a certain extent damaged the vitality of the Soviet national economy. The average harvests of 1983 were not enough to achieve a full recovery.

Third, market supplies are still scarce. Although labor productivity growth last year exceeded increases in wages, retail trade figures did not reach their targets. Average workers' wages and peasants' wages increased by 2.4 percent and 7 percent respectively. Planning determined that retail trade figures should increase 5.4 percent, and in actual fact they only increased by 2.7 percent. This means that the problem of insufficiencies in market supplies has not been solved and in the case of supplies of certain kinds of foods there has only been "slight improvement." Industrial consumer products are still in short supply as they always have been.

II

Last year's improvements in economic trends in the Soviet Union were mainly due to the fact that Andropov seriously came to grips with the economic problems facing the country as soon as he came to power. He used especially strong and harsh measures to organize discipline and this "played a very positive role" in "the definite improvements" seen last year in the economy.

It should be appreciated that there has still been no fundamental improvement in the Soviet economy. The major difficulties facing Soviet economic development have still not been solved, such as the three major resources investments, namely the worsening of conditions relating to the labor force, goods and materials resources, and funds, low efficiency and backwardness in agriculture, the enormous burden that military expenditure represents, and in particular the major obstacles to economic development, namely contradictions between the rampant shortcomings of the economic system and the developmental level of the productive forces.

As the end of the extensive type of development approaches, the Soviet economy is beginning a transition toward intensive development. Over the last 10 years or so the Soviet Union has achieved definite successes in the implementation of intensive policies but progress fell far short of what was predicted and hoped for.

It is now very clear that since many of the problems in the Soviet economy are remaining unsolved for such long periods of time, the shift towards intensive development is proving to be very far from smooth and the biggest obstacles seem to longstanding and well-established malpractice within the economic system. Smooth realization of the Soviet economic strategies for intensive development depend on realistic results of economic reforms. Problems in technological progress, problems of economizing resources, problems of mobilizing enthusiasm in various areas and so on are all affected and limited by the existing economic system!

Andropov made some very serious criticisms of the present economic system and he stressed the need to speed up the steps involving economic reform, to speed up the perfection and completion of the entire economic leadership, including

management, planning, and the administrative mechanism. To this end he made specific decisions and took certain measures. Judging by the actual situation last year, reforms were checked and hampered by various factors, progress was slow and difficult. During last year the Soviet Union has mainly done two things as far as speeding up economic reforms are concerned.

The first thing is that it speeded up the popularization of the collective contract system in agriculture. In March of last year the Central Committee of the CPSU convened to discuss speeding up the implementation of food policies, demanding that the collective contract system be popularized within 3 years. By October of last year collective contract organizations had increased one and a half fold, totaling 153,000. To a certain extent the collective contract system was able to mobilize the enthusiasm of peasants and farm workers. According to reports, per unit yield of agricultural crops in well organized collective groups was between 20 and [phrase indistinct], while labor productivity was between 15 and 30 percent higher. There are now two major problems: one is considerable resistance. Most of the resistance comes from the leaders of farms, where popularization work is slow. By the end of October last year the number of people involved in collective contract groups only made up 6 percent of the total number of peasants and farm workers in the Soviet Union. The second problem is serious formalism. Because leadership is weak and the contract system itself is rife with problems and in particular because the problem of eating from the big rice bowl has not been solved within contract groups, the vast majority of contract groups have not achieved their expected and predicted results. The Soviet press admits that in areas where implementation of the contract system is well advanced, only about one-third of the contract groups are well organized. The increased speed of popularizing the collective contract system has played a very definite role in improving Soviet agriculture this year, but it is still not sufficient to change the poor results and backwardness of Soviet agriculture.

The second thing was that it was decided to implement pilot schemes of expanded enterprise autonomy. In July of last year the Soviet Union conference of ministers passed a resolution to adopt supplementary measures to expand enterprise autonomy. The idea was to reduce the number of command planning targets issued to the enterprises and expand the rights and powers of the enterprises in terms of planning, production, use of funds, and material incentives, to increase the role of economic levers and economic incentives, and seek "a path for a rational integration of centralized leadership and expanded enterprise rights and powers." It was decided that as of 1 January of this year pilot schemes would first be launched in certain areas and sectors. Judging by the content of this resolution, these were basically measures for slight improvement, and some of the measures had already been tried and had produced few results. During the economic reforms of 1965, the number of command planning targets issued to enterprises was also reduced and measures were adopted to expand enterprise autonomy. However, a lack of coordination between the entire economic system and expanded enterprise autonomy meant that the measures adopted to expand enterprise autonomy were never properly implemented, and what is more a certain amount of chaos and confusion resulted with the result that some of the expanded powers were withdrawn. This relaxation led to chaos, chaos led to centralization, and centralization led to stifling. The Soviet Union is very cautious in its economic reforms. In general, reform measures are first tested before being popularized.

Naturally this can help avoid mistakes, but the situation relating to economic reforms in the Soviet Union illustrates that results in reform measures are very good during the pilot schemes but when they come to be popularized, they are always poor. The reason for this is that the conditions during the pilot schemes are very different from those during popularization. Whether or not the present pilot schemes for expanded enterprise autonomy will produce good results, remains to be seen.

In addition to the above-mentioned two matters, the Soviet Union also continued to implement several reform measures which were begun during the latter days of Brezhnev. These mainly consisted of the popularization of labor organization in the form of work teams in industry, communications and shipping, and the building industry. In addition it involved the organization of various levels of integrated industrial and agricultural bodies and changes to quotas for net production value targets. The results of these measures showed little improvements over previous years.

III

The 1980's have been a period of continued readjustment for the Soviet economy. There have been readjustments to the deployment of the productive forces and readjustments to the structure of the economy and in the most part the readjustments have been to the strategic principles for developing the economy. There will continue to be changes to some of the fundamental factors affecting economic development in the Soviet Union and we can see from these changes that the developmental trends in the Soviet economy are likely to be.

A. Conditions relating to natural resources will continue to worsen. Natural resources in the western regions of the country which are easily exploited and cheap will continue to diminish and be exhausted while the importance of natural resources in the east and the north will continue to grow. Siberia and the Far Eastern regions of the Soviet Union will be key areas of construction during the 1980's. Investments for developing fuel power in the 11th 5-Year Plan increased 50 percent over similar investments during the 10th 5-Year Plan and most of these investments are being used in this region. It is estimated that by the end of the 1980's this region will become the major Soviet base for raw materials and some of the Soviet Union's most important raw material products will make up between 60 and 70 percent of the country's production output.

Because of the worsening of natural conditions for exploitation and the distance from the economic centers of the European regions of the Soviet Union, production costs will increase several fold. As a result, increases in energy and raw materials output in the Soviet Union will continue to slow down during the 1980's. Judging from the situation over the last 10 years or so, there is an intimate relationship of mutual dependence between the speed of economic growth in the Soviet Union and the rate of growth in energy output. Growth in output of raw materials is equal to between 60 and 70 percent of the rate of growth in national revenue. For example, during the Ninth 5-Year Plan there was a 21-percent growth rate in the output of various kinds of natural resources while the national revenue grew 31 percent. During the 10th 5-Year Plan, growth in

the output of natural resources was 13 percent and the national revenue grew 21 percent. It should be appreciated that the efforts that the Soviet Union has made in trying to reduce consumption and save on energy have achieved definite results. As far as economizing is concerned, results have been fairly good and from 1965 to 1980 consumption of standard fuel for every 1 million rubles of production value dropped by 20 percent. However, when one looks at the entire national economy, the successes in economizing on natural resources have not been great. Over the last 10 years or so, growth in material consumption in the Soviet Union's gross social production value has been faster than growth of the national revenue. In 1970 the ratio between these two was 54.9:45.1 while in 1980 it was 57.2:42.8. In the last few years the ratio of material consumption has exceeded 58 percent.⁴ This illustrates how social production results have dropped while consumption of natural resources has not. As the level of economic intensification increases, the Soviet Union will in the future make some progress in its attempts to economize on natural resources and taking this factor into consideration, growth in the output of natural resources during the 11th 5-Year Plan may drop to 60 percent of the growth in the national economy while during the 12th 5-Year Plan it may drop further to between 55 and 60 percent. During the 11th 5-Year Plan growth in the output of natural resources in the Soviet Union will be 9 percent and thus the national revenue will increase by 18 percent and consequently the annual average growth target of 3.4 percent will not be easily achieved. It is estimated that the growth rate in the national revenue will not exceed 16 percent and hence the speed of annual average growth can only be around 3 percent. Plans for the growth rate of natural resources output during the 12th 5-Year Plan cannot be higher than the plans for the 11th 5-Year Plan and the annual average speed of growth for the national revenue cannot be more than 3 percent.

B. Investments will continue to be tight. For many years now one of the most outstanding symbols of the Soviet Union's extensional type economic development has been the fact that economic growth has relied on increased investments and that increases in investments have been faster than economic growth.

As a result of poor economic results and drops in enterprises' profit rates, the country's financial resources have been seriously affected. Added to this, military expenditure and demands for improved living standards by the people have placed pressure on the state and thus investments in capital construction in the Soviet Union have slowed considerably. Furthermore, since the 5-year plan, growth rates have also started to fall. In comparison to the last 5-year plan, investments in capital construction during the 9th 5-Year Plan increased by 41.7 percent while the national revenue grew 31 percent. During the 10th 5-Year Plan investments in capital construction grew 28.6 percent and national revenue grew 21 percent. The rate of growth in investments in capital construction was more than 30 percent higher than the rate of growth in the national revenue. The 11th 5-Year Plan stipulates that investments in capital construction are to increase by 10.4 percent, an average annual rate of growth of 2 percent, 58 percent of the rate of growth of the national revenue. This is a first in the entire history of the Soviet Union's 5-year plans. Judging from the situation in 1981 and 1982, it will not be at all easy to achieve this. The average growth in investments over these 2 years was 2 percent

while the average growth rate of national revenue was 2.9 percent. There were some improvements in the results of investments. However, in order to achieve the target of a 3.4-percent average annual growth rate in national revenue, growth in national revenue during 1984 and 1985 must reach 4 percent. In view of a mere 2-percent increase in investments every year, this seems very unlikely to succeed. Thus the average annual rate of growth in the national revenue during the 11th 5-Year Plan can only be around 3 percent. Judging by the present situation the rate of growth in investments during the 12th 5-Year Plan cannot be higher than for the 11th 5-Year Plan, in fact it may even be less. Because of increases in investments used for the development of Siberia and the Far Eastern regions and investments for such non-production sectors as environmental protection and services, there can be no great improvements in investment results. Thus the average annual growth rate of national revenue is not likely to be more than 3 percent.

C. A worsening of the already serious shortages of labor. There is a direct relationship between the rate of economic growth in the Soviet Union and the rate of growth of labor. The shortage of labor represents one of the major factors behind the Soviet Union's economic problems and the drop in the rate of economic development.

As a result of a variety of economic and social factors, there was a sharp drop in the birth rate in the Soviet Union after World War II while mortality increased. The result of this was a drop in the natural growth rate of the population. For example in 1970 the natural growth rate of the population was 9.2 per thousand and in 1975 it had dropped to 8.8 per thousand while in 1980 it had fallen to 7.9 per thousand. This has meant that there has been a sharp decrease in the number of citizens reaching working age. During the 1970's the number of people reaching working age increased 18 percent while during the same period the national revenue increased by 60 percent. According to Soviet statistics the number of people reaching working age during the 1980's has only increased by 3.8 percent. On the other hand, the aging of the population has meant that the number of workers retiring during the 1980's has increased 50 percent over the 1970's. An increasing labor force, an important factor in economic growth, has basically been eradicated. At present Soviet industry alone has a labor shortage of some 2 million people. If no work is done to economize on labor and improve labor productivity, there will be a continued slowing down in economic development.

It should be pointed out that the shortage of labor in the Soviet Union is comparative. In absolute terms the Soviet Union has vast resources of labor. The labor invested in the national economy is 45 percent more than in the United States. The reason why the labor problem is so acute is mainly because of the enormous wastage created in labor as a result of the shortcomings of the Soviet economic system. Because workers lack work enthusiasm and initiative an enormous number of work days are lost or affected as a result of laziness, non-attendance and drunkenness. According to Soviet press reports, between 20 to 30 percent of work days a year are lost as a result of non-attendance and absenteeism.⁵ In order to gain even more wage funds, Soviet enterprises complete state plans "in a relaxed manner" and hence there is a rush at the end of each month and each year to make up for the work not done as a result of laziness and absenteeism at the beginning of each month and year with

frequent lying and exaggeration about the damage created as a result of this. Reserve labor makes up 10 percent of the total number of workers in the Soviet Union.⁶ In addition, damage done to the labor force as a result of turning up for work but doing nothing, lack of prompt supplies of goods and materials and technology, and queues for buying things is also very serious.

As long as the shortcomings in the economic system remain, the problem of wasted labor cannot be fundamentally solved. However while the wastage of labor in the Soviet Union is very serious, the potential to economize is also great. Even without large scale reforms to the economic system, the adoption of a few concrete measures could do a lot to save on labor and improve labor productivity.

In order to ease the shortage of labor the Soviet Union is at present adopting certain measures. For example in industry, the building industry, communications, and transportation, great efforts are being made to introduce a new form of work team and to encourage workers to do part time jobs. Soviet experts calculate that between 1981 and 1985 science-dependent labor groups could reduce their labor requirements by between 3.7 to 4 million workers. In order to improve labor productivity the Soviet Union is at present implementing outlines for mechanization and automation to reduce the need for manual labor, and it is planned that by 1990 between 20 to 25 million manual workers will be liberated from their manual laboring jobs. Even if these plans cannot be fully achieved, they will still achieve a certain amount of success. In addition, Andropov's move to reorganize discipline has also achieved some short-term results. These measures are thus able to reduce by a certain extent the effect that labor shortages are having on economic growth and development so that Soviet economic development during this decade will not slow down more than it has already.

D. The economic system will continue to hamper development of the productive forces but suitability and flexibility may improve. Since the 1960's, the economic reforms of the Soviet Union have been hobbling along, wavering between progress and regression. The shortcomings of the traditional economic system have still not been eradicated. The contradictions between the economic system and development of the productive forces have become even more prominent. The transition towards an intensive economy, continued economic reforms, and accelerated reforms are vital trends if a solution to the economic problems is to be found. The characteristics of economic reforms in the Soviet Union during the 1980's will be greater improvements and use of production technology measures in the place of system reforms so as to ensure a "rationalization" of the present economic system. Because of serious resistance and the fact that bad old practices die hard, it is not possible to reform the present over-centralized system of command planning and hence the contradictions between the economic system and development of the productive forces will continue to intensify. However, on the other hand, production technology measures may help improve certain links in the economic system. In concrete terms, as far as the policymaking system is concerned, while the highly centralized system remains unchanged, enterprise autonomy will continue to expand. As far as the planning system is concerned, the principles of command planning will not be abandoned, although the enterprises' planning rights may increase and there

may be some progress in ensuring stability and balance in planning. As far as the system of readjustment is concerned, administrative measures will continue to represent the major means of readjustment and market adjustments will continue to be rejected, although the use of economic levers and economic incentives may increase somewhat. These concrete reforms will not produce great results but they will be able to increase the suitability and flexibility of the system to a certain extent.

E. There will be slow improvements in the level of economic intensification but it will come up against further contradictions. Throughout the 1980's the Soviet economy will continue to move slowly toward intensification. However, this transition will continue to be blocked and hindered by the longstanding malpractices in the system and the contradictions in it which have arisen out of the many years of extensional development. Thus, implementation of the principle of intensification will throw up many complex aftereffects. The main ones are listed below.

1. The level of economic intensification will slowly improve in some areas. Important indexes which reflect the level of intensification will cease or drop off.

There will be slow improvement in the level of intensification of some areas of the Soviet economy during the 1980's, namely:

A. Some improvements in technological standards in the national economy. For example, between 1981 and 1985, it is stipulated that 1,700 automatically managed technological processing systems will be implemented, along with 4,000 new projects involving technological processes and new technology. During the 1980's the electronics industry, the microelectronics industry, the new materials industry, the automatic tools and measuring instruments industry, the atomic energy machinery production industry, laser technology, the space industry, and other new and burgeoning industries will all continue to develop more quickly than development in industry in general. Investments in technological reform of existing enterprises will continue to increase.

B. There will be some decreases in material consumption. For example, during the 10th 5-Year Plan, savings of some 125 million tons of standard fuel were made, while for the 11th 5-Year Plan it is stipulated that 205 million tons of standard fuel are to be saved in economization efforts. Other measures to reduce consumption have also been adopted and they too will have some effect.

C. There will be some improvement in product quality. Some measures have already been adopted to improve product quality. The 11th 5-Year Plan stipulates that by 1985 the proportion of products of outstanding quality must rise from today's 15 percent to 20.5 percent. During the 12th 5-Year Plan, further and continued development will be seen.

D. There will be moves toward rationalization of the economic structure. During the 1980's there can be no basic improvements to the backward nature of Soviet agriculture and light industry, but policies which emphasize agriculture will

continue to be implemented and investments in agriculture will remain at a high level. There will be further improvements to the material and technological basis of agriculture and there will be some improvements in the level of intensification. Development of B grade industries will approach and sometimes even exceed the speed of development in A grade industries. There will be improvements to the dislocations in the national economy.

E. There will be improvements to investment results and there will be a move towards rationalization of the structure of investments. Throughout the 1980's the growth rate of the national economy may be higher than the growth rate of investments.

In contrast to improvements in the level of intensification in some areas is the stagnation or decline in some important quality and efficiency indexes which reflect the extent of intensification. This is an important illustration of the slowness and complexity of the transition of the Soviet economy to intensification.

First of all, the growth rate for labor productivity is falling. One important task of intensification is to improve labor productivity. However, over the last 10 years of implementing the principle of intensification, the growth rate for labor productivity has fallen. From 1966 to 1970 the annual average growth rate of Social labor productivity was 6.8 percent. Between 1971 and 1975 it was 4.6 percent and from 1976 to 1980 it was 3.2 percent. During the remaining years of the 1980's there may be no further major drops in the growth rate of labor productivity, but it will be lower than the level of growth witnessed during the 1970's.

Secondly, the fund output value rate is falling. From 1970 to 1980 the fund output value rate fell 28 percent while the investments output value rate fell 67 percent. Because of the weaknesses of and problems in the economic system, increased costs in the exploitation of natural resources, slow technological progress, low equipment utilization rates, and so on, the fund output value rate may continue to fall in the future, although the pace of this fall may ease up somewhat.

In addition, the demand for reduced material consumption cannot be achieved.

Because of a worsening in these indexes, the role and effect of intensive production within overall social production is falling. From 1966 to 1970, intensive style reproduction represented 37.1 percent of gross social production value, 32.9 percent from 1971 to 1975, and it dropped further to 24.6 percent between 1976 and 1980. This trend of a decrease in the proportion that intensive reproduction represents, may slow down or even stop in the future, but it will be difficult to see any increases during the 1980's.

2. Increases in human labor efficiency and decreases in the utilization efficiency of mechanical labor.

During the move towards an intensive economy, increased labor productivity is one of the main ways of solving the problem of labor shortages in the Soviet Union. However, in view of slow technological progress and backward management, improvement in labor productivity require seeking greater fixed [word indistinct] for production and the result is that while labor productivity increases the fund output value rate falls. This trend has become more evident over the 10 years or so since the implementation of the principle of intensification began. From 1971 to 1975 the annual average drop in the fund output value rate was 1.9 percent. Between 1976 and 1980 it was 2.6 percent. Mechanical labor consumption represents 80 percent of the Soviet Union's gross social product, while human labor only makes up 20 percent. Thus the results produced through increased labor productivity cannot compensate for the damage caused by decreases in the fund output value rate. Overall social production results have fallen. Over the last few years the fund output value rate has continued to fall. During the remaining years of the 1980's while falls in the fund output value rate may ease up, there will be no improvements in social production results, in fact they may even fall.

Savings in human labor consumption means increased consumption of mechanical labor, but in the long run labor consumption increases. And this is the crux of the Soviet Union's labor problems. It is also a difficult problem to be solved in the Soviet Union's to economic intensification.

3. Slow technological progress.

The key and basis to the Soviet Union's ability to achieve a smooth transition to intensification lies in scientific and technological progress. Over the last 10 years or so there have been enormous improvements in the Soviet Union's economic and technological standards. Because the present Soviet economic system is not suited to technological progress and because there are many obstacles in applying new technology and new inventions in production, technological progress in the Soviet Union has not achieved its predicted targets. Technological progress in nonmilitary sectors has been particularly slow. Over the last 10 years or so, since the implementation of economic intensification, this trend has worsened. Soviet scientists and technologists make up one quarter of all scientists and technologists in the world and although work efficiency in science and technology is low, there are many new developments and inventions and the problem lies in this poor way in which they are put to use and popularized. Andropov admitted that "as far as the application in practice of scientific and technological achievements is concerned, the situation is not good." During the 1960's about half of all Soviet inventions and developments were used in production. During the 1970's only about one-third were used and since the start of the 1980's this has fallen to about one-quarter. Over recent years [words indistinct] and 70 percent of each year's tasks to make use of new technology have been completed. The scientific research-production cycle is getting longer. During the 1970's it was in general between 7 to 9 years and today it has already reached more than 10 years. Some scientific research projects take up to between 15 and 20 years before they can be put into operation and thus what was originally new technology by that time is outdated.

Because of slow technological progress, the proportion of Soviet economic growth figures which can be traced back to technological progress is only 42 percent, while in developed capitalist countries it is on average more than 60 percent.⁸

In order to speed up technological progress, the Soviet Union is at the moment adopting certain measures. For example, in order to shorten the scientific research-production cycle, it is organizing and setting up integrated scientific research-production companies. In order to speed up the application and popularization of new technology, departmental unified scientific development funds are being set up. Enterprises are being given tasks to make use of new technology and preferential prices are being adopted for new products. Plans are being drawn up for specialist projects involving scientific development, and contract bonus and penalty systems are being implemented in scientific research and design work units. These measures will play a definite role in improving Soviet economic and technological standards during the 1980's, but the "anti-innovation" tendency in enterprises, the result of problems inherent in the system, will mean that the problem of slow technological progress cannot be solved in any fundamental way.

In conclusion then, it can be said that during the remaining years of the 1980's there will be no basic improvement in economic trends in the Soviet Union, in general, it will continue to experience problems. These problems and difficulties may develop further but they are not likely to seriously worsen. The American CIA believes that in the coming years Soviet economic growth will only be around 1 to 2 percent. Some Soviet scholars believe it may be as high as between 4 and 5 percent and others estimate that it may be below 3 percent. Official Soviet plans stipulate that the average growth rate throughout the 1980's should be 3.4 percent. On the basis of the analysis of the above-mentioned various factors which are affecting Soviet economic development, we can anticipate that the American estimates will prove too low, while at the same time the Soviet plans will be hard to fulfill. Through the 1980's the average annual rate of increase in the Soviet national revenue may be around 3 percent. There will be no major changes in the balance of economic power between the United States and the Soviet Union and the United States will continue to lead the Soviet Union in terms of economic results, technology, and quality.

FOOTNOTES

1. Soviet Union: "Invention Questions" No 1, 1983.
2. Written speech of Andropov at plenary session of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party. Soviet: PRAVDA 27 December, 1983.
3. Soviet: IZVESTIYA, 9 September 1983.
4. Soviet: Qie Qie Ta [0434 0434 1044] "Savings in Goods and Materials and Natural Resources: Ways of Perfecting Accounting and Analysis" Moscow, "Finance and Statistics" Publishing House, 1983, p 1; "Economic Questions" No 10, 1982.

5. Soviet: LITERATURNAYA GAZETA No 19, 1980.
6. Soviet: LITERATURNAYA GAZETA No 12, 1980.
7. Speech by Andropov at a plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee, PRAVDA, 16 June 1983.
8. "A New Look at the Soviet Economy" edited by the Joint Economic Committee of the United States Congress, Washington, 1977 p 434.

CSO: 4005/604

NORTHEAST ASIA

REPORTAGE ON SOUTH KOREAN STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

23 April Report

OW232031 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Apr (XINHUA)---South Korean students are continuing their anti-"government" demonstrations which began 19 April, the Korean Central News Agency reported today.

The protests began when students on various campuses held demonstrations to mark the 24th anniversary of the "19 April" popular uprising which brought down South Korean President Syngman Rhee after 12 years of dictatorship.

On 21 April, more than 1,000 students at Konguk University held demonstrations in opposition to the staging of an athletic competition among "government" officials at the university.

Students marched into the stadium shouting slogans. They took over microphones, set signboards on fire and occupied seats reserved for athletes, demanding an immediate stop to the sports meet.

The students also threw stones at police who tried to halt the protest.

South Korean "Prime Minister" Chin Ui-chong and other high-ranking officials watching the match were forced to leave when the meet was finally called off.

Demonstrations are continuing at other South Korean universities, including Yonse, Hangyang and Seoul national universities.

5 May Report

OW050914 Beijing XINHUA in English 0829 GMT 5 May 84

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 May (XINHUA)---South Korean students in Seoul have continued their anti-government demonstrations since 19 April, demanding democracy.

On 3 May, according to the Korean Central News Agency, over 1,000 students of Songgyungwan University held a protest demonstration at the campus. They shouted slogans denouncing the South Korean authorities for their "trampling on democracy and their fascist rule." While policemen were trying to stop them from going out of the campus and firing tear gas, the students fought back against the police by throwing stones at them.

On the same day, more than 800 students of Sogang University held a demonstration which was followed by a sit-in in the evening.

Meanwhile, about 500 students of Chungang University held a rally to protest the interference in the university by armed policemen.

The current series of demonstrations started on 19 April when South Korean students marked the 24th anniversary of the "April 19" popular uprising which brought down then South Korean "President" Syngman Rhee after his 12 years of dictatorship.

CSO: 4000/367

BRIEFS

DPRK 7-YEAR PLAN TARGET--Pyongyang, 28 Apr (XINHUA correspondent Gao Haorong)--The industrial target set for Korea's second 7-year plan ending this year has almost been fulfilled as major lines of products have reported promising returns. More than 900 factories and enterprises completed their tasks ahead of schedule at the end of last year. In a recent interview with XINHUA, Yun Yong-yong, a senior official of the State Planning Commission, said that during the past 6 years the Korean Workers' Party and government have launched "the speed of the 1980s" campaign. With emphasis on mass technical innovation and the adoption of a series of management measures including the establishing of provincial economic guidance commissions and the strengthening of independent accounting systems, this campaign has brought into full play the productive initiative of a broad spectrum of cadres, technicians and workers. In the non-ferrous sector, the achievements are even more staggering. In Komdok, the country's principal lead and zinc mine, the past couple of years saw the emergence of a large-scale shaft and an ore dressing plant with an annual handling capacity of 10 million tons. In the Sangnong mine, an ore dressing plant was built which has pushed the mine's annual production up to 15 million tons and the transportation capacity to 30 million tons. According to Yun, Korea produced in 1982 37 billion kilowatt hours of electricity, 5.9 million tons of steel, 11 million tons of cement and 700 million meters of textiles, all of which roughly correspond to targets set by the plan. [Text] [OW280111 Beijing XINHUA in English 0034 GMT 28 Apr 84]

U.S. AERIAL 'ESPIONAGE' PROTESTED--Pyongyang, 9 May (XINHUA)--Yi Tae-ho, senior member of the Korean-Chinese side of the Korea Military Armistice Commission, yesterday lodged a strong protest with the U.S. side against U.S. violation of the airspace of the DPRK, according to a KCNA report. It was reported that a high-altitude U.S. reconnaissance plane at noon yesterday infiltrated deep into Korea's airspace over Kangwon and South Hwanghae Provinces to commit espionage acts. Yi demanded that the U.S. side take responsible steps to prevent recurrence of such incident. [Text] [OW091321 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 9 May 84]

DPRK PORT CONSTRUCTION--Pyongyang, 2 May (XINHUA correspondent Qu Benjin)--Korea's port construction has been forging ahead continuously with a total annual port handling capacity now being about 170 times as large as it was before the country gained liberation in 1945, according to the Ministry of

Land and Sea Transportation. Nampo Port, Korea's largest sea port on the western coast, has nine wharfs with a combined handling capacity of up to 7 million tons a year. Available for 20,000 ton-class vessels to sail in for direct loading and unloading, Nampo handles Korea's trade with more than 80 countries in various parts of the world with port calls by foreign ships amounting to more than 1,000. When the undergoing construction of a sluice gate at the Nampo Port is completed next year, handling capacity of the port will go up to 10 million tons. At present, wharfs for cement, grain, coal and steel have already been built up. Chongjin, an eastern-coast port where 97 percent of the equipment is mechanized, has a capacity of 5 million tons. Special wharfs have also been built up to handle bulk goods like grain, magnetite, sand magnezium and steel. Over the past few years, development has been also seen in Wonsan, Nachang, Hungnam ports on the eastern coast and Haeju and Songnim on the western coast. Cement loading at Haeju, a major port for cement export, has been basically mechanized. [Text] [OW021403 Beijing XINHUA in English 1303 GMT 2 May 84]

CSO: 4000/367

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FIVE GUARANTEES WORK RAISED TO NEW LEVEL

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 30 Jan 84 p 1

/Article by commentator: "Raise the Five Guarantees Work To a New Level"/

/Text/ Article 45 of our nation's constitution states: "Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the right to receive material assistance from the state when they are old or sick or have lost their ability to work." Doing the five guarantees work well in the rural area so that the life of the families receiving the five guarantees can be reliably guaranteed is an important aspect in protecting the fundamental rights of citizens and in guaranteeing that the constitution is implemented on an overall basis.

At present, the five guarantees work at most localities throughout the nation has greatly improved, but we must not be satisfied with the achievements realized so far. We should continue to exert ceaseless efforts to continue to raise the five guarantees work to a new level.

Our party and nation care a lot about the problems of the aged and the five guarantees work. Comrade Hu Yaobang issued a directive the year before last to popularize the experience of Shenqiu County in Henan Province in doing the five guarantees work well. To elevate the work of the five guarantees to a new level, we must first continue to increase people's understanding in doing the five guarantees work well. The lives of the families with five guarantees should be legally guaranteed as the fundamental rights of citizens. This is clear. First, it is required by the fundamental economic laws of socialism. The fundamental goal of socialist production and construction is to continue to satisfy the ever increasing material and cultural needs of the people. If the problem of guaranteeing the life of families with five guarantees is not solved well, and if their living standards cannot rise along with the increase in the living standard of the ordinary people, then this goal cannot be completely realized. Second, it is stipulated in the Marxist theory of distribution and redistribution. Marx once pointed out: Before a socialist society carries out individual distribution, the total product provided by the workers for society must be subjected to various kinds of necessary deductions, and the portion of consumption includes funds established for people who have lost their ability to work. Third, it benefits the construction of a socialist spiritual culture. The five guarantees work manifests the social morals of respect for the old and love for the young and sympathy for the diseased, and

it can push forward the development of the new type of social relationship between men. Fourth, it benefits the implementation of planned parenthood and controlled population growth. Doing the five guarantees work well will enable the old who have no children to be provided for and to have someone to depend on. This will alleviate people's worries about old age and thus promote the implementation of this basic national policy of planned parenthood.

In raising the level of the five guarantees work, we must also further strengthen the concept of the policy. The main form of our nation's rural economy at the present stage is the collective ownership system of the working people. Most of today's five guarantees families are yesterday's workers. They had contributed their own to the development of the collective economy. Guaranteeing their livelihood is the responsibility and duty of the organizations of the collective economy and their members. It is a reasonable burden. Therefore, we should fully develop the strength of the collective economy to do the five guarantees work well. Establishing homes for the old (or groups to care for the old) is a good way to support the five guarantees families. They should be actively and steadily developed. Homes (groups) that are not operated well must be conscientiously reorganized in time. At present, most cases are of scattered support. This main problem must be grasped well. The few five guarantees families that have handed over their contracted land to relatives and friends to plant for them and to provide for them should be organized and should sign agreements so that the agreements can be conscientiously carried out. Whether with centralized support or scattered support, we must guarantee that the lives of the five guarantees families do not fall below the living standard of the general masses of the locality. Money and materials provided the five guarantees families must be according to stipulated standards and should be uniformly collected by the village as the unit. Five guarantees families are not allowed to go to each family and beg, and they are not allowed to receive meals given them in rotation. Cadres, party members, corps members, youths and women must be mobilized to do good deeds for the five guarantees families. Five guarantees families in poor regions and disaster regions where the collectives have difficulty providing for them should receive appropriate assistance from the state to guarantee their lives.

To consolidate and develop the achievements of the general survey of five guarantees families, a set of feasible rules and regulations must be established on the basis of systematically summarizing experience and quickly realizing standardization and regularity in the work of the five guarantees families.

To push the work of the five guarantees families to a new level, we must also clearly distinguish between reward and punishment. Units and individuals who have realized outstanding achievements in the work of the five guarantees must be greatly praised. Those who have not done the work well must be criticized. Those who discriminate against five guarantees families and create unreasonable difficulties for them and mistreat them and those who do not take the five guarantees work seriously and neglect their duties must be severely dealt with according to the particulars of the case.

We must establish the ideology of wholeheartedly serving the people, study new situations, summarize new experience and concretely do the five guarantees work well.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CHINA'S LEGAL AND POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS ON PARTY CONSOLIDATION

Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 6 Feb 84 p 1

[Article by reporter Zhang Shenghua /1728 3932 5478/: "The Leadership Takes the Lead in Simultaneously Learning and Discussing and Simultaneously Rectifying and Improving the State's Political and Legal Organizations Progress in Party Rectification"]

[Text] Party rectification in the state's political and legal organizations is progressing under the leadership of the Party Rectification Work Guidance Committee of the Central Committee as the leadership of each department takes the lead, conscientiously learns the documents of party rectification and simultaneously carries out reorganization and improvement.

After the 2d Plenum of the 12th Party Congress, party rectification in the state's political and legal organizations has been launched on an overall basis according to the arrangements of the Central Committee. The Central Political and Legal Committee established a party rectification work guidance team for the political and legal sectors to strengthen leadership. The members of the party organs of each organization were separated into two groups. One group grasped party rectification and the other grasped daily work. The two groups cooperated closely to guarantee that both party rectification and daily work not be neglected. The party organ of the Ministry of National Security implemented the spirit of the Second Plenum and grasped party rectification on the one hand and measures to open up a new situation on the other hand. Major leading comrades of the party organs personally mobilized all comrades in party rectification and spread the word about the great significance of party rectification and the favorable conditions for rectifying the party well. The party organ of the Ministry of Civil Affairs educated party members and the masses in recognizing the important significance of party rectification and actively engaged in party rectification. Secretary of the party organ and minister Cui Naifu /1508 0035 1133/ emphasized that the Yanan rectification movement unified the whole party under Mao Zedong thought and thus allowed our party to realize the great victory of the democratic revolution. This party rectification movement is being carried out under the historical background of the socialist revolution that is entering a new era. For many years, the body of our party has suffered great injury because of interference and sabotage by the "gang of four." Although order was brought out of chaos by the Third Plenum, the remnant poison of the mistaken line has not been purged completely.

Therefore, to open up the new situation for socialist construction, the party must be rectified well. I believe that under the correct leadership of the Central Committee of the party, party rectification can be done well and that our party will surely be able to lead all the people in achieving the great victory of building the four modernizations.

To make sure that party rectification is not just a show, the key is to learn not to make it just a show. The party organs of every department of the state's political and legal organizations have all emphasized this point and are tightly grasping this link of learning to rectify the party. Members of the party organs are taking the lead, and they are truly sitting down to learn the party rectification documents conscientiously. Besides collective learning within the party organs, they are also joining party branches and party members in learning together. To guarantee the quality of learning, the party organs of the state's political and legal organizations have reviewed the previous stage of learning according to the three criteria about whether party rectification learning has been just a show or not, as pointed out by Comrade Bo Yipo on 3 January. They adjusted the steps in party rectification on a widespread basis, extended the time for learning the documents and further mobilized everyone to learn the documents well and to link learning with the actual situation in one's own units, to study and discuss simultaneously and to carry out rectification and improvement simultaneously.

The party organ of the Ministry of National Security mobilized party members and the masses according to the spirit of the directives issued by the leading comrades of the Central Committee and by combining efforts with the actual situation in the ministry from the standpoint of implementing the party's line, principles and policies to expose problems and conflicts. The determination and action of the party organs strengthened the confidence of party members and the masses in party rectification. The party organ of the Ministry of Justice strengthened investigation and study on the one hand to rectify the party well and organized special groups of people to review the documents issued by the ministry since 1979, documents of courts and schools directly subordinate to the political and legal organizations, bulletins issued by the local legal systems and trial teaching materials uniformly compiled for education in law. They conducted key inspections of the contents to see whether they contradicted the party's line, principles and policies. At the same time, notices were sent to the judicial departments (bureaus) of each province, city and autonomous region to solicit opinions regarding party rectification in the Ministry of Justice. Members of the party organ of the ministry launched discussion activities with party members, the masses and semiretired old comrades. They held discussion meetings with comrades outside the party to solicit opinions and then conscientiously analyzed the 174 opinions proposed by all. They studied and discussed and clarified through discussion the problems that have to be solved by the ministry in party rectification. The party organ of the Supreme People's Procuratorate took advantage of the opportunity of the meeting of the procurators of each province, city and autonomous region in Beijing to ask them to express their opinions and to help them rectify the party. The procurators of each province, city and autonomous region said that this is a new scene that has emerged in party rectification. After they return to their own jurisdictions, they will also ask the basic-level comrades to help them rectify the party. They

proposed more than 100 opinions regarding the implementation of the party's line, principles, policies, leading ideology and style of work by the party organ of the Supreme People's Procuratorate. The leading comrades at each level of the state's political and legal organizations talked about principles and party character, not about saving face, honestly welcomed criticism from all and humbly accepted the opinions of party members and the masses. A bureau chief of the Ministry of National Security was mentally shocked when he heard that an old comrade who had been his friend for many years said that when he wanted to propose an opinion to the bureau chief, he first had to gather some courage. He recognized the seriousness of his detachment from the masses and conscientiously decided to overcome this shortcoming during this party rectification movement. He honestly expressed his determination to "buy at a high price" the criticisms and opinions of the masses, never strike back at or be vindictive toward comrades who propose opinions and never wear small shoes (confine themselves). Party members and the masses were deeply moved and said that if the leadership is going to "buy at high price" critical opinions, we will overcome our worries and say what we think.

In the course of party rectification, the state's political and legal organizations grasped the major problems existing within their own units and simultaneously carried out rectification and improvement. The party organ of the Supreme People's Procuratorate accepted the criticisms proposed by the procurators of the provinces, cities and autonomous regions and overcame the style of bureaucratic leadership in questions about insufficient guidance in basic-level work and the small effort to help solve concrete difficulties. Party organ secretary and chief procurator Yang Yichen /2799 2496 6591/ and two members of the party organ and the deputy procurator separately led and organized 10 working teams to go to the city and the provinces of Beijing, Shanxi, Hubei and Guangdong to help the lower echelons do the work well in fighting criminal activities and economic crimes. The Ministry of Public Security dispatched 4 groups with a total of 27 working teams to go deeply into the basic levels to provide guidance in time, and the effort pushed forward the struggle against criminal activity. The Supreme People's Court established the ideology of serving the basic levels wholeheartedly and serving the people through simultaneous rectification and improvement and changed the unenthusiastic welcome to comrades who came to Beijing from the lower courts on business. The members of the party organ of the court personally helped the reception office solve the problem of insufficient heating so that the visiting masses and receptionists would no longer suffer from the cold. The Ministry of Justice is establishing a work post responsibility system within the organization, overcoming the obscure division of work and the uneven work load. Everyone's enthusiasm was mobilized and work efficiency was improved. The state's political and legal organizations have paid attention to solving the major problem of using authority to seek personal gain, which has been a problem receiving the most complaints while simultaneously carrying out rectification and improvement. They are correcting the incorrect style of work, strictly disciplining the party's style of work and party discipline and caring about the lives of the masses. In this way, and by simultaneously carrying out rectification and improvement, the party members and the masses have seen the results of party rectification, have further strengthened their confidence in party rectification and have more self-consciously participated in party rectification so that party rectification in the state's political and legal organizations will continue to deepen.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO ON LEGISLATION IN CULTURAL AFFAIRS

HK310915 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 May 84 p 5

[Article by Li Zuxing [2621 4371 8281]: "It Is Necessary to Strengthen Legislation in Cultural Affairs"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, marked achievements have been made in the building of the legal system in China. The achievements scored in legislation in economic matters are even more pronounced. However, work done in legislation in cultural affairs seems a bit backward by comparison. According to statistics, over the last few years, China has enacted and promulgated 100-plus economic laws and decrees one after another but the legislation work in cultural affairs has not yet been undertaken. The "Patent Law" which was adopted not long ago should be considered as having something to do with cultural affairs but, strictly speaking, it falls into the category of the industrial property rights within the property in knowledge.

In his report to the 12th CPC National Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out: It is necessary "to gradually step up cultural development so that it will no longer lag behind economic growth." The fact that legislation in cultural affairs has lagged significantly far behind that in economic matters is one of the manifestations of cultural development falling behind economic growth. For quite some time in the past, in exercising leadership over the cultural aspect, the CPC relied mainly on correct principles and policies, as it did with the case of economic development. This state of affairs must change significantly. In promoting cultural development, we must rely both on correct policies and the institution and perfection of the legal system, and act according to law. For example, "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" is one of the basic principles by which the party and the state direct the work in the cultural aspect and an embodiment of socialist democracy of a high level. In strengthening the building of [the] legal system, it is hoped that the spirit of the "double hundred" principle will run through the enactment of laws governing cultural affairs so that it can become institutionalized and legalized. The institutions and laws governing the cultural aspect must be stable, possess continuity, and be authoritative in nature so that all cultural establishments have laws to follow and observe.

Legislation in cultural affairs has very rich contents and covers a lot of ground. First of all, the realities in China indicate that the task of enacting

laws for the educational aspect is quite arduous. Universal compulsory primary education should be achieved. This goal has been enshrined in the constitution. The report to the 12th CPC National Congress demanded that universal primary education should be achieved in the main by 1990. How should this goal be attained? A lot of work must be done. However, one very important thing to be done is to enact a set of laws aimed at universalizing primary education. Raising the level of teachers and safeguarding the legal rights and interests of teachers have become pronounced problems at present in educational circles, problems which should be solved through creating corresponding laws. Japan has the "Teachers Permit Law" while the FRG has the "Teachers Law." In both laws there are explicit stipulations on the qualification, obligations, and social status of teachers. It is necessary to study and use the experience of other countries in this aspect for reference. In addition, with the rapid development of professional education and adult education, it is also necessary to create appropriate laws and regulations.

The system of copyright is an important cultural system of the state. It plays an important role in promoting the cultural development of a country. Many countries in the world have their own copyright laws. In China, the copyright law has not yet been enacted up to this time. In the last few years, in literature and art circles, plagiarism, the infringement of the rights and interests of authors, the unauthorized reproduction by nonpublishing units of books and periodicals, and the recording of entertainment programs in large quantities, by businessmen coming to China to trade Hong Kong, Macao, and foreign records, were of frequent occurrence. There are also many problems in the administration of domestic literature and art audio and video products. Therefore, the mass of intellectual circles and literature and art circles hope the copyright law of the PRC will be enacted as quickly as possible. In his recent article, writer Ba Jin said: "For several decades, I have been struggling for the copyright of my own works. In my bookcases so far there are large numbers of books which have been pieced together and revised at will and produced unlawfully. The true features of works have been distorted. I must feel a pang of the heart at this sight." This voice merits lending an attentive ear to.

Legislation in the press and publication aspects constitutes a component part of the democratic system of the state. China's constitution stipulates that citizens of the PRC enjoy freedom of [?speech] and of the press. However, special laws are still needed to [word indistinct] these democratic rights. The aim of creating the press and publication laws is to legally rule out any possibility leading to the reappearance of the cultural tyranny which prevailed during the period of the "gang of four" and to resolutely safeguard the people's freedom of speech and of the press and, at the same time, to guard against the abuse of this freedom. Over the last few years, fairly big advances have been made in book publishing undertakings in China but there are still quite a few problems. For example, some books which should not be published have been published and some which should be published have not yet been published. China's several publishing houses have repeatedly published works of foreign writers which are not of great literary value, but many books which are of great literary value can hardly be published for reasons such as inadequate distribution. Some units have compiled and published books indiscriminately and put them on sale. Some lawless elements have bought pornographic and reactionary books and

periodicals from Hong Kong, Macao, and Taiwan and sold them on the black market. All this indicates that it is necessary to enact a publication law. In addition, quite a few units want to run publishing houses and there are still people who ask to publish their books at their own expense. This has also posed a new topic for China's legislation in the publication aspect. In press circles, the fact that news reports are seriously inconsistent with the facts is a common occurrence. On the other hand, the right of reporters and the masses of people to air opinions or to conduct criticism by means of the press is at times not ensured. Now and then, reporters gathering news normally are threatened and intimidated and even their personal safety is endangered. All this also shows that it is necessary to create a press law.

Motion pictures are one of the artistic forms which the people love best. However, people are more often than not puzzled by the fact that some films (including homemade and translated foreign films) are banned after being shown and are shown again after the banning, and have to undergo many repetitions of this, and that sometimes whether or not a film can be shown depends on the remarks of a supreme leader. Are there actually any objective standards by which to decide whether or not a film can be shown? Can the law not actually play a proper role in this aspect and, moreover, in the numerous questions cropping up in the course of producing films, in the relationship between movie and television industries, and in the question of film-projecting specialized households? Practice has for a long time made such a demand: In managing the movie industry, there must be laws to go by. There are also similar problems in the creation of plays, music (particularly the singing of songs), and artistic works. For example, since the PRC was founded, artistic works depicting the human body, being highly controversial, have been brought under attack almost every few years. The vast numbers of artists say that on the one hand, we must resolutely resist pornographic artistic works and, on the other, vigorously protect normal and sound human artistic works depicting the human body. How should they be protected? One of the effective ways is to make laws aimed at protecting them. The development of the objective situation requires us to bring the administration of artistic production and the cultural market into the orbit of the legal system. This is also a necessary step we should take in building socialist spiritual civilization.

Legislation in the physical education aspect should not be ignored. At present many countries in the world have their own physical education laws. The qualifications of physical education teachers, the expenditure for physical education, the training time and health standards of students, and the treatment of retired sportsmen who are noneffective because of the injuries and sickness they have suffered as sportsmen must be laid down in legal form. This will be of great help in further promoting the development of China's physical education and in building the people's health.

In sum, legislation in the cultural aspect is an area of endeavor requiring further [word indistinct] exploration. A lot of work is waiting to be done. We believe that the continuous improvement of the legal system in the cultural aspect will push China's socialist cultural undertakings to a new height of prosperity.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BANQEN URGES FURTHER PROMOTING RELIGIOUS FREEDOM

OW281055 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] The Bureau of Religious Affairs under the State Council held a tea party at the Nationalities Cultural Palace on 25 May afternoon. The tea party was held in honor of NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members from religious circles attending the Second Session of the Sixth NPC and the Second Session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee.

Present at the tea party were Banqen Erdini Qoigyí Gyancan, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China; Yang Jingren, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and director of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee; Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee; Zhao Puchu, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee and president of the Buddhist Association of China; and responsible persons of various religious organizations in Beijing. Banqen Erdini Qoigyí Gyancan addressed the tea party.

He said: Since the downfall of the Gang of Four, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, China has made great achievements in religious work, thanks to the CPC's policies toward religion. The implementation of these policies has encouraged religious followers, promoted stability and unity at home, particularly unity among the various nationalities, and enhanced the prestige of our socialist motherland.

He put forward concrete views on how to further implement the policy of freedom of religious belief. The NPC deputies and CPPCC National Committee members present also made positive suggestions on further promoting religious work.

CSO: 4005/634

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC TO SEND PERFORMING TROUPES TO OLYMPICS

OW140808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 14 May 84

[Text] Beijing, 14 May (XINHUA)--China will send an arts company to perform at the 1984 Olympic Arts Festival to be held from 1 June through 12 August in Los Angeles in the United States, according to the China Performing Arts Agency.

The festival is to celebrate the Summer Olympic Games scheduled from 28 July to 12 August in Los Angeles. More than 1,500 performers from 22 dance companies, 30 theater companies and 15 music and opera ensembles from various countries will take part.

The 69-member Chinese company will be composed of the Chengdu Acrobatic Troupe and the Central Ensemble of National Music. They were chosen by Robert Fitzpatrick, director of the Olympic Arts Festival, when he came to China at the end of 1982 after he had watched performances in more than 30 countries.

The Chengdu Acrobatic Troupe boasts many excellent performers and an outstanding program. It will bring to the Olympic Arts Festival a repertoire full of Chinese national flavor such as jar-balancing, tightrope dancing, jumping through hoops, whipping, raised bicycle balancing and balancing on a pyramid of chairs.

The Central Ensemble of National Music will be composed of a tenor, a soprano and 18 well-trained musicians on 50 Chinese national instruments such as the pipa, erhu, banhu, sheng, and flute. Both traditional and contemporary music will be played, including the famous classical Chinese bell piece "Plum Blossom, Three Variations," played on the chime bells, qin, xun, siao and zheng, all of which go back thousands of years.

Other units chosen to perform at the festival include the British Royal Theater, London's Covent Garden Opera, Pina Bausch's Wuppertal Tanz Theater from Federal Germany, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet from Canada, Les Ballets Africains from Africa, the Korean National Dance Company and the Los Angeles Philharmonic.

CSO: 4005/634

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RETIRED CADRE ZHOU CHAO PRAISED

Comment on Most Valuable Quality

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Feb 84 p 1

[Article by commentator: "The Most Precious Political Quality--Praising Retired Cadre Zhou Chao Again"]

[Text] Former deputy director of the Jinan Air Force Hospital, Zhou Chao [0719 6389], regarded retirement as a beginning of a new stage of the revolution and volunteered to go to the rural areas to practice medicine and to save the dying and help the wounded in spite of his old age and weak physical health. This paper published an article by the commentator on 26 December of last year and praised his revolutionary spirit of wholeheartedly serving the people. The communique published today describes further the deeds of this member of the Communist Party who insisted on conducting social surveys and implemented the political discipline of the party in a model way while treating the illnesses of the masses of his birthplace. The communique described Zhou Chao's political determination and self-awareness and his loyalty to the affairs of the party. This has a practical educational meaning for every comrade in the present course of learning to rectify the party and the article is worth reading.

Zhou Chao is a doctor. He uses his medical skills to serve the people. But he clearly realizes that he is a party member first, and a party member must have the same conviction as the party, must care about the affairs of the party and must exert ceaseless efforts to implement the party's line, principles and policies. It is this precious self-awareness and sense of political responsibility that caused this old party member who has passed 60 years of age to shine with revolutionary youthfulness. While he practiced medicine in his birthplace, he conducts social surveys centered around propagandizing the implementation of the party's rural economic policies. He also visited villages and families and sat down and talked intimately with compatriots. Otherwise, he went deep into the fields to observe the trend of growth of the crops, takes pleasure in doing so and never became tired. The awareness of the sense of political responsibility of a Communist Party member is realized at these moments, and this kind of superior style of work of going deep among the masses to survey and study are exactly the qualities that our party has long been promoting and that need to be greatly developed in party rectification today!"

Zhou Chao maintained ideological and political consistency with the Central Committee of the party. This was prominently manifested in the following: He firmly recognized that the line, principle and policies of the party since the 3d plenum of the 11th Party Congress are correct. They are Marxist, and he exerted all efforts to propagandize them and implement them. While practicing medicine at his birthplace, he enthusiastically propagandized the rural economic policies of the party among the broad masses. He encouraged the masses to be firmly confident and to follow the road pointed out by the Central Committee of the party. At the same time, he also actively reported to the Central Committee the implementation of rural economic policies in the locality and the problems and self-consciously served as the eyes and ears of the party. He is indeed like a seed. When he arrived at a place, he joined with the people there, established roots and blossomed among the people. He assisted those commune members who were influenced by the remnant poison of the "left" and doubtful of the production responsibility system. He happily helped commune members in detailed calculations and used concrete data to prove the correctness of the party's rural economic policies. The first-hand material obtained in his surveys summarized the main superiority of contracting production work to the household. As everyone knows, maintaining a high degree of ideological and political consistency with the party is the basic condition to win victory in revolution and in construction. If all of our party members and party member cadres maintain consistency with the Central Committee as self-consciously as Zhou Chao has done, then the affairs of the party will surely achieve greater victories.

The precious political quality of Zhou Chao is also manifested in his courage to criticize and struggle against mistaken and reactionary opinions that violate the four basic principles and that go against the party's line, principles and policies. He justly and severely criticized the outrageous theories of followers of the "gang of four" who slandered and looked down upon the party's rural economic policies. He refuted with reason and evidence the mistaken "leftist" view that dispises intellectuals. This has formed a visible contrast with certain people who are politically numb, who do not argue when they hear incorrect arguments and who remain calm even when they hear reactionary statements and with the kind of liberalism that takes everything for granted. This puritanical spirit of struggle in guarding Marxism and hating evil is especially worthy of being learned in the present task of correcting evil and realizing a fundamental improvement in the party's style of work and social trends.

The present is one of the best times in history for the entire party to maintain political consistency with the Central Committee of the party. But at the same time, two mistaken tendencies still remain: One is the tendency of some party members and party member cadres who have not been liberated from the confines of "leftist" ideology. The other tendency is that some party members and party member cadres cannot stand up to the hardships of history and the erosion of capitalist ideology. One important reason these comrades have such a mistaken understanding is that they are detached from the actual situation and are detached from the masses. They do not pay attention to understanding what the workers, farmers and intellectuals are thinking about and doing. To heighten understanding and unify ideology, these comrades should be advised to learn from Zhou Chao while learning to rectify the

party and stretch their legs to go among the masses and to struggle in the actual situation. They should be like Zhou Chao and think about questions by starting out from the actual situation. In this way they can correctly understand and firmly carry out the party's line, principles and policies and thus realize a high degree of consistency in ideology and in politics throughout the party. This is another important inspiration given us by learning from Zhou Chao, who has implemented the party's political discipline like a model.

Publicizing Advanced Deeds

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 25 Feb 84 p 1

[Article by special correspondents Wang Zhichen [3769 1807 5256], Ma Yu [7456 5713], Wang Xiaodong [3769 2556 2639] and Cui Shijiang [1508 0013 3068]: "Group to Publicize Zhou Chao's Deeds Will Make a Report in Beijing; The Reporting Group Has Already Spoken to More Than 20,000 People in Jinan, Nanjing and Shanghai; It Aroused Strong Responses Among the Masses"]

[Text] As the third "All-peoples Cultural and Manners Month" is about to arrive, the group publicizing the deeds of outstanding retired Air Force cadre Zhou Chao [0719 6389] will arrive in Beijing today. It will report the advanced deeds of Comrade Zhou Chao to the military personnel and civilians in the capital.

This reporting group was organized in Jinan on 17 January of this year. The reporting group consists of Comrade Zhou Chao himself; Xie Xiaosheng [6200 2556 0581], head of the propaganda department of the Gaochun County committee in Jiangsu Province; Hou Min [0186 3046], deputy bureau chief of the bureau of health of Gaochun County; osteomyelitis patient Xu Hailan [1776 3189 5695], who was cured by Zhou Chao; Liu Xuanben [0491 1357 2609] and Xu Youzhen [1776 0645 3791], who were relatives of patients rescued and treated by Zhou Chao; and concerned comrades of the Air Force political department of the Jinan troops and of the cadres hostel where Zhou Chao stays.

The reporting group has already appeared 11 times before military and other cadres and masses in Jinan City, Zhou Chao's birthplace in Gaochun County and Nanjing and Shanghai. More than 20,000 people heard the reports, and there were more than 9 million who watched the telecast of the videotape of the reporting meeting. While in Nanjing, Zhou Chao and other members of the reporting group were warmly received by Han Peixin [7281 1014 0207], secretary of the provincial committee of Jiangsu Province; Governor Gu Xiulian [7357 4423 5571]; Xiang Shouzhi [0686 1343 1807], commander of the Nanjing troops; political commissar Guo Linxiang [6753 2651 4382]; Du Ping [2629 1627] member of the Advisory Committee of the Central Committee; Zhan Danan [6124 1129 0589] member of the Central Disciplinary Investigation Committee; and leading comrades of the Nanjing municipal committee, the municipal people's government and the Air Force branch of the Nanjing troops. Sun Han [1327 7318], deputy secretary of the provincial committee of Jiangsu Province, held a reporting meeting for agencies directly subordinate to the province and gave an important talk on behalf of the provincial committee and

the provincial government. He enthusiastically praised Comrade Zhou Chao's virtue of whole heartedly serving the people and his strong party character in self-consciously maintaining political consistency with the Central Committee of the party. He called upon the people of the whole province to learn from Comrade Zhou Chao. The members of the standing committee of the party committee of the Nanjing troops stationed in Nanjing and members attending the plenum of the party committee meeting all attended the meeting held by the provincial agencies and subordinate units to hear the report on Zhou Chao's deeds. Commander Rao Shoukun [7437 1343 0981] of the Jinan troops and political commissar Chen Renhong [7115 0088 3163] also warmly received the reporting group members before they came to Nanjing.

Comrades of the reporting group used a lot of facts and personal experiences to tell the moving deeds of this old party member, old cadre and old soldier Zhou Chao, who used his medical skills to benefit the people and who relied on his party character to work conscientiously. His story created strong responses among the military and other cadres and masses. Applause was loud at the meeting. Many people were moved to tears. At the reporting meeting held by retired cadres and the health system in Nanjing, an old comrade wrote a note to Zhou Chao at the meeting: "You have won glory for the party and the old comrades, thank you!" The 68-year-old Communist Party member and chairman of the Jiangsu branch of the Chinese Calligraphy Association, Wu Zhongqi [0702 0022 1142], was deeply moved by Zhou Chao's deeds and wrote this poem: "Solving people's sufferings, delivering coal in the snow, willing to sacrifice 'remaining enthusiasm,' these constitute happiness." An old soldier of the Red Army and former deputy chief of the logistics department of the Air Force branch of the Nanjing troops, Wu Shuihai [0702 3055 3189] made a special trip to the hostel to visit Zhou Chao and said excitedly: "Your deeds are too moving, our family of three generations watched the TV news about you and everyone is happy for you and wants to learn from you." At a certain cadre retirement hostel, there were six old comrades who approached the leadership many times to request the leadership to solve the problem of salaries for different ranks. After they heard the report on Zhou Chao's deeds, they were moved and felt ashamed. They said: "Other people wholeheartedly make contributions to the party while we extend our hands to ask for higher salaries; this is truly not right."

9296

CSO: 4005/479

EAST REGION

COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP SEEN IMPERATIVE FOR NEW ERA

Nanjing QUNZHONG /THE MASSES/ in Chinese No 21-22, 20 Nov 83 pp 8-10

/Article by Xiao Feng /2556 7364/: "New Leading Groups Must Insist On Collective Leadership"

/Text/ The leading groups of the party and administration at the provincial and municipal levels and the leading groups of their departments have already been basically reorganized and filled. In the reorganization of enterprises and the reform of the commune system, many basic-level leading groups have also been strengthened. It seems in general that the mismatch between the leading groups and the construction of the four modernizations has been visibly improved.

At present, an important question facing the new leading groups is to strengthen the ideological buildup and the to build up the style of work, especially in firmly adhering to the principle of collective leadership. If work in this regard is not done well, the new leading groups will find it very difficult to open up a new situation and will not be able to shoulder the historic task of leading the construction of the four modernizations well.

Adhering to collective leadership is an important guarantee that the new leading groups will realize correct leadership. A person's correct ideology comes from the practices of the masses and from collective experience and wisdom. All personal experience and wisdom are limited. A person's breadth and depth in establishing links with the masses and in coming into contact with the actual situation are necessarily limited in many ways. Regardless of the leader, if he does not follow the mass line, if he neglects collective leadership and if he personally makes decisions regarding major questions, he will not be able to avoid making mistakes. Comrade Stalin once pointed out: "Personal decisions are always or almost always one-sided." "According to the experience of 3 revolutions, we know that out of 100 personal decisions not subjected to collective scrutiny and revision, about 90 of them are one-sided." These statements are worth our deep contemplation. Especially since the new leading groups have just been established, practice in leadership work is still insufficient, the experience is still not rich and there is more need to strengthen collective leadership. Otherwise, it is not possible to realize correct leadership.

Adhering to collective leadership is the basic prerequisite for the new leading groups to open up a new situation. Not only do the new leading groups established

according to the principles of the "four transformations" of cadres have a better political caliber, but their age structure, knowledge structure and professional structure are also more rational. Among the new leading groups, there are talented people who understand overall work and are also specialized talents who are familiar with a certain aspect or several aspects. The matching of leading members adhered to the principle of the optimization of the group and is more suited to the jobs and duties before them. This is the superiority of the new leading groups. But the new leading groups shoulder the historic task of creating a new situation. The characteristics of this task is, first, new and, second, burdensome. Many questions in modernization require the use of the specialized knowledge of many disciplines and rely on the full cooperation of talented people with different kinds of talents before they can be solved. Comrades of the new leading groups, however, are talented in this and that, and the limitations of their intellectual structure are unavoidable. Only by adhering to collective leadership can the superiority of the optimization of the new leading groups be developed fully so as to create a new situation.

The failure of the leading groups to adhere to collective leadership occurs generally in two situations: One is that the "group leader" is weak, timid and not skilled at centralizing the correct opinions of the "group," and thus the leading collective is a heap of loose sand; or the leader is a "one-man show" and does things his own way, his democratic style of work is poor and the "parental system" replaces democratic centralism. The second is that the concept of collective leadership among other leading members is not strong, division of work is regarded as "schism," each rules over his own kingdom and each does his own thing. The handling of some matters is frequently conflicting because policies come from different authorities, and sometimes even departmental opinions negate decisions discussed and passed by the party committee; or they do not dare shoulder the responsibility for tasks within their own realm of management, they fear shouldering the burden, they bring everything to the party committee meeting for discussion and decision and they always want the "one in charge" to nod and slap the table before they dare proceed, thus weakening and sabotaging the party's collective leadership. Therefore, adhering to collective leadership is the responsibility of the "single leader" is even greater. The "single leader" must be the first to face the responsibility if collective leadership cannot be implemented well.

Collective leadership is the important principle of the party's leadership. According to the experience and lessons of history and our party's present situation, the new leading groups must adhere to collective leadership, and the following relations must be handled well and with emphasis:

First, in adhering to collective leadership, the relationship between the secretary and the committee members must be correctly handled. Comrade Mao Zedong pointed out: "The relationship between the secretary and the committee members is the minority obeying the majority," not a relationship of superior and inferior ranks. The secretary and the committee members must have mutual respect, have the same conviction and cooperate with each other. Committee members must not fear responsibility, even boasting and toadying to the secretary. The secretary must especially prevent and overcome the style of the "parental system." In the leading groups, every leading individual is a member of the

collective. The function of the individual can only be correctly and effectively exercised through collective leadership. Otherwise, no matter how capable a person is, nothing can be accomplished. Therefore, in handling the relationship between the individual and the collective, no leading individual can reverse the situation and no one should equate position, authority and talent with truth. The saying that "what the most powerful person says is absolute truth, what the second most powerful person says is relative truth and what the other committee members say is without truth" is a poignant ridicule of the abnormal situation of political life within the party. The seriousness of the problem still hinges on the fact that in the localities and units where individuals can do what they want, those cohorts who follow the big shot in the shadows and those small-minded people who are jealous of good work and who do away with capable workers will serve the big shot's fancy, laud his glory, be his servant and, as a result, allow the few leaders to erode further, thus completely making collective leadership the ears of a deaf person--a decoration. If this continues for a long time, there is even the possibility that it will develop into a situation in which the principles and the policies of the Central Committee will be paid lip service or utilized for personal gain to change one's own jurisdiction and department into virtual "independent kingdoms." Therefore, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "The parental system is a very old and outdated social phenomenon with a very long history. Its influence has caused great damage to the party in the past." Without thoroughly uprooting the style of the "parental system," one cannot even talk about adhering to the party's collective leadership.

To correct the relationship between the secretary and the committee members, the key lies with the secretary who must have a good democratic style and who is skillful at creating "mass opinions." When discussing and deciding problems, the secretary must be skilled at centralizing correct opinions and must not force his own opinions on others. The secretary must take the lead in implementing the resolutions adopted by the party committee and cannot change them at will. The secretary cannot make personal decisions on questions that involve the party's line, principles and policies and on all questions that should be collectively decided by the party committee. In general, within the party committee, the secretary and the committee members are equal, and everyone has only one vote, efforts to seek any kind of special privilege are not allowed and elevating the individual above the collective is not allowed.

Second, in adhering to collective leadership, the relationship between new and old cadres must be handled well. To favor cooperation and the succession between old and new cadres, some old comrades have generally been kept as incumbents among the new leading groups. Some of them still retain their former leading posts while others have allowed young cadres to rise above them and let them shoulder the burden and receive more training. Old comrades have a rich experience in leadership work and living experience within the party, and the transfer, assistance and guidance must be done well. What is worth noting is that most of the newly promoted comrades were the subordinates of old incumbent comrades. On the one hand, if they do not do well, old comrades can easily take over, and this is unfavorable to the rapid growth of new cadres and to the exercise of their intelligence and talent. On the other hand, comrades who have been promoted to positions above their predecessors are somewhat apprehensive

about speaking out daringly and conducting their work with a free hand. This requires old comrades to serve as models in adhering to collective leadership and to exert efforts to build up a brand-new political life without the party.

Among the members of the new leading groups, many comrades have come from the basic levels. They have close ties with the masses. The masses regard them as one of their own members. These comrades must value this kind of good relations. After one's own position has changed, one must be even more humble and careful and must work hard. Generally speaking, few young comrades who have just stepped into a leading position forget their roots. But when a period of time has passed, when some achievements have been made in work and when the trust of the masses has been won, some comrades may become conceited and contented if they do not strengthen learning and if they are not alert. They cannot accept other people's views. Those who serve as the main responsible person easily become "one-opinion operations" and exercise a "parental system" and thus affect and even sabotage the principle of collective leadership. To prevent the occurrence of this situation, the best way is to establish and make sound a system of normal life within the party so that every leading member is always under the supervision of the organization and the masses. In general, among the leading members and between old and young cadres, there must be mutual respect, mutual support, mutual understanding and mutual coordination. When something is to be said, say it openly, and when there are problems, views should be exchanged peacefully according to the principles of the party, and the problems should be solved by democratic discussion. In treating those people who engage in liberalism in politics, extreme individualism in ideology, factionalism in organization, bureaucratism in the style of work and specialization in life, one should "follow the truth and not insist on saving face," as pointed out by Comrade Chen Yun, and should conscientiously launch criticism and self-criticism. Principles must never be abandoned, and such practices must not be tolerated and appeased.

Third, adherence to collective leadership must also establish and make sound the responsibility system for individual division of work. Our emphasis on collective leadership and on the experience and wisdom of the collective does not mean belittling the function of the individual and lessening the responsibility of the individual. Lenin said: "Using collective leadership as an excuse without anybody being responsible is the most dangerous scourge." This scourge must be eliminated as quickly as possible regardless of all else. "In fact, collective leadership and individual responsibility are mutually complementary and inseparable. For a collective leadership to make correct judgments and policies, it must centralize the collective experience and wisdom of the "group of people." The experience and wisdom of the "group" are accumulated through gradual exploration in practical work by each individual performing his separate share. Without a concrete and rational responsibility system for the division of work, this experience and wisdom would be very difficult to obtain and of course, one would not be able to talk about producing experience and wisdom on this foundation. Also, to implement the resolutions made by the collective so that they become the practical activities of the masses, each member of the leading group must have a clear share of work, each must take charge of his own duties and each must carry out his own duties. Otherwise, no matter how good the resolution is, it would only be an empty document. Such collective leadership could only be a mirage.

The more rational age structure, knowledge structure and professional structure of the new leading groups are very favorable conditions for establishing well a responsibility system for the division of work. Yet, at present, obscurity in the division of work and confusion of duties still exist in many leading groups. If the new leading groups want to create a new situation, they must have the determination to change this situation.

In general, collective leadership is an important system of leadership of the party and the state. Only by adhering to collective leadership can the standard of leadership be elevated, the smooth progress of all tasks be pushed forward and the democratization of the political life of the party and the state be promoted.

9296

CSO: 4005/436

EAST REGION

COMMENTATOR ARTICLE: HOPEFUL AND PROMISING NEW GENERATION

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 17 Jan 84 p 1

[Editorial: A Hopeful and Promising New Generation--Congratulating the Victorious Conclusion of the Seventh Conference of the Communist Youth League of Fujian Province"]

[Text] The seventh conference of the Communist Youth League of Fujian Province was a success. We congratulate all delegates to the conference and the broad number of league members and youths on every front.

The conference called upon the members of the league and youths throughout the province to stand in the front line of building the four modernizations, work courageously, learn diligently, create a new style and contribute their youthfulness to the building of Fujian Province. The conference passed the "resolution to build the 'great green wall along the coast of Fujian'". This fully manifested the brand new style of the vitality, prosperity and unity of our province's youth and their strong confidence and determination to carry out reforms and contribute themselves to the four modernizations. This shows that the CYL is worthy of being the assistant and reserve of the party. Our generation of youths is worthy of being a promising and hopeful new generation.

"The future belongs to the young." In order that we realize the glorious goal of building a strong socialist and modern nation, we must exert efforts to nurture our generation of young people into new socialist persons who have ideals and moral character and who are cultured and disciplined.

Youths must establish great and farsighted ideals. They can join in the great endeavors led by the party, perform great deeds, exercise their wisdom and intelligence and win a bright future only if they have such ideals. The youths of the 1980's are in an era of inheriting the past, creating the future, carrying forward the cause and forging ahead into the future. "Eliminate poverty and backwardness" to build a prosperous motherland. This wish of the forefathers must be fulfilled by the youth. Some youths lack ideals and believe that talking more about "actual benefits." Some youths long for the superficial prosperity of capitalist society and lack a basic understanding of the superiority of our socialist system and confidence in realizing communist ideals. The emergence of this situation, however, is due to the pessimistic influence upon youth brought about by the historical wounds during the 10 years of upheaval; after opening the doors to the outside, our political and

ideological work among youth did not catch up quickly, and this is directly related to this situation. As long as we insist on using Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought to arm the minds of youth and use the correct method to educate and guide the youth, we believe the youth will gradually establish farsighted and great communist ideals and a revolutionary view of life and thus enliven the revolutionary spirit and use their own outstanding contributions to establish our great nationality in the world.

Young people must have a high moral character. A young person who establishes the ambition to struggle his whole life for the farsighted and great ideals of communism must be a person with a high moral character. The moral standards of the youth of the 1980's should be: to be patriotic to the motherland, to learn conscientiously, to love to work, to care about the collective, to find happiness in helping others, to be truthful and humble, to be well mannered, to obey rules and laws, to struggle hard and to be courageous in facing enemies. In profoundly launching the activities of "the five particulars, four beauties and three ardent loves", the spiritual facet of our province's broad ranks of youth has been refreshed, and a large number of young advanced collectives and advanced persons has emerged. The moral concepts of communism have also flowed gradually into the vocational morals, social morals and family and marriage morals of youth. But we should not neglect the erosion and influence upon some youths brought about by the bourgeois philosophy of "selecting things for oneself" and "struggling for oneself" and "subjectively for myself and objectively for others," which are detached from the endeavors of the party and the people, and by the feudal and backward concepts of placing more importance on boys than on girls, engaging in marriage deals and adhering to brotherhood loyalty. Therefore, we must educate youth in communist morality; broadly launch cultural, entertainment and physical education activities that are rich, varied, healthy and beneficial in order to enrich the lives of youths; and exert efforts in using socialist spirit and culture to mold the hearts of youth and to add glory to the majestic symbol of the motherland.

Young people must exert efforts to grasp modern cultural and scientific knowledge and learn skills to serve the motherland. We have happily observed that learning has become a good habit of our province's youth. Learning is for the purpose of strengthening our nation and building the four modernizations; it is for more effective work tomorrow, and not for using knowledge as a trump card to ask for things from the party and the people and wait for the right price to negotiate for one's service. Learning must be practical according to the concrete situation of the individual. We advocate that the broad ranks of working youth stand firmly in their posts, follow the road of becoming a talented person through self-study and exert efforts to make oneself a talented person who is skillfull in his own profession. We must be skilled at learning all the useful culture and knowledge of ancient times, foreign nations and the present era to serve our nation's building of the four modernizations. Every ambitious young person should not waste his own youth. He should learn, learn and learn again so that his youth can shine in building the four modernizations, not waste it in chatting and cruising the streets.

Young people must obey discipline in a model way. Strengthening revolutionary discipline and the concepts of the law is an important condition in guaranteeing that the young will grow healthily. They are indispensable in building a strong, highly democratic and highly civilized socialist nation. Youth must correctly recognize and handle the relationship between the individual and the collective, between democracy and centralism, between democracy and rule by law and between freedom and discipline; recognize the dangers of anarchy and the tendencies of liberalization; recognize clearly the cheating nature of the false democracy of capitalist countries; by lawabiding models; and be courageous in struggling firmly against those who destroy discipline, violate laws and commit crimes.

Cultivating and educating youth are important jobs of the party as well as the responsibility of the whole society. The party organizations at each level must strengthen the leadership in the work concerning youth. The whole society must care about the growth of youth and must exert efforts together to cultivate a new generation of people who have ideals and moral character and who are educated and disciplined.

The organizations of the league at all levels throughout the province and the broad ranks of league members must conscientiously implement the spirit of the seventh conference of league delegates of the province under the guidance of the party and the help and support of all social sectors, carry out the work of the league more actively and enthusiastically, in a livelier manner and more concretely, unite and educate the broad ranks of youth to become healthier and more vigorous, to progress ambitiously upwards and to struggle courageously for building Fujian and building China.

9296

CSO: 4005/428

EAST REGION

COUNTY-LEVEL LEADING BODIES ON 'FOUR MODERNIZATIONS' ESTABLISHED

Nanjing QUNZHONG [THE MASSES] in Chinese No 20, 20 Oct 83 pp 6-9

[Article by commentator: "Establish Good County-level Leading Groups According to the Principles of the 'Four Transformations'"]

[Text] Work at the county level is the foundation for work at the provincial and municipal levels. Reforming county agencies well can further provide a solid organizational guarantee in consolidating and developing the achievements of reforming provincial and municipal agencies, in smoothly realizing cooperation and succession between new and old cadres and in creating a new situation for overall modernization. According to the arrangement made by the provincial committee, the reform of agencies at the county level will begin at test localities in groups starting this winter and next spring. Each city and county committee must place a lot of emphasis on this work, prepare early and carry it out as if it were a major task.

The central question in reorganizing county agencies is to establish and assign county-level leading groups well and firmly according to the principles of being revolutionary, young, knowledgeable and specialized. For this, middle-aged and young cadres who are candidates for the leading groups must first be selected well according to the reorganization of provincial and municipal agencies and the experience of test counties. The more prepared this phase of the work is, the more initiative there will be and progress in reorganizing the agencies will be smoother. To select the middle-aged and young cadres as candidates for the leading groups, the following must be done well:

First, the standard of having both moral character and talent must be upheld, and the criteria of political qualification, age qualification and educational qualification must be upheld.

We must first uphold the political qualification. Comrade Chen Yun once emphatically pointed out that when we select cadres, we must note that the candidates must have both moral character and talent, "and when we compare moral character and talent, we must pay more attention to moral character." This is a prerequisite to making the leading groups young, knowledge and specialized. People with good moral character but without talent cannot shoulder major responsibility. People with talent but without good moral character will create endless troubles if hired. None of the "five kinds of people" can be allowed to enter the leading groups. Those in the leading

groups must be firmly eliminated. Other people who have committed other serious mistakes, although they do not belong to the "five kinds of people," and who do not conscientiously reform or those who do not have a good ideological quality, who are accustomed to being nonconformists or who do not have a sense of responsibility or a sense of enterprise cannot be allowed in the leading groups. Those "good people" who do not have any principles and those with ordinary moral character and talent and who cannot do much are also not allowed to enter the leading groups. Age and educational qualifications must also be adhered to in the same way, and we of course cannot practice "arbitrary uniformity." But now we must prevent "seeking the older rather than the younger" candidates and "seeking those with lower education rather than those with higher education" and who do not meet the requirements of the regulations of the Central Committee. We are eyeing young comrades in our selection of candidates because we are taking the endeavors of the party into consideration. Inclusion in the leading groups of the old, middle-aged and young people to form a more rational, step-by-step age structure benefits the normal succession of new and old cadres. If we only start out from the present needs in work and unilaterally select candidates from among comrades "on the edges", it would not be possible to change the passive situation of the cycle of "aging" of the leading groups. Therefore, Comrade Deng Xiaoping asked us to "overcome firmly the nearsighted viewpoint of not looking at problems from the long-term viewpoint" and to treat this major task conscientiously with a feeling of "worrying about the state, worrying about the people and worrying about the party". An important characteristic of the times in selecting cadres at present is to pay attention to the kind of education and training that people have had and the level of education that they now have. Of course, we must not just look at their credentials and disregard their standards. When we talk about people with a college education, we include not only those with academic records and certificates but also those who have reached the college educational level through self-study. Regardless of the situation, we must see if they have true talent and learning to open up a new situation.

Second, we must further eradicate the ideological influence of the "left" and correctly treat intellectuals.

To select middle-aged and young cadres is in fact to select intellectuals who possess both moral character and talent and who are young and strong. Now, comrades in the party and outside the party are gradually increasing their understanding of the important function of intellectuals in building the four modernizations, and the influence of the "left" is continuously being overcome. But we should realize that some comrades in the party still hold many biased opinions toward intellectuals, demand perfection, use people irrationally, are timid in the selection of candidates and do not fully entrust newcomers with major responsibilities. The following situation often occurs: Many intellectuals seem to "suffer a lot but feel happy and risk their lives without regret" for the sake of building China. When these talented people, whom everyone originally believed to be outstanding, are about to be promoted, such comments as "being too proud and self-contented," "disregarding organization" and "lacking leadership experience" emerge. It is unreasonable to blame the particular habits acquired by intellectuals engaged for long periods in specialized activities as "pride and self-contentment." Accusing intellectuals who respect science, who have insight, who do

not make promises lightly and who do not agree to everything as "disregarding the organization" is outrageous. Old cadres have more leadership experience than young comrades. But if we label every young educated cadre as lacking experience and as being unable to shoulder leadership functions, that would be wrong. Experience includes nothing but direct experience and indirect experience. If a cadre has grasped more academic knowledge, we should say that he possesses a relatively richer indirect experience. If we select a large number of outstanding middle-aged and young intellectuals, place them in leadership positions at each level and let them shoulder some burdens and be trained in practice, they will be able to accumulate direct leadership experience gradually. On this question, we cannot make overly harsh demands on middle-aged and young intellectuals who have not shouldered leadership responsibilities.

There are no "omnipotent" and "all-round talents" and "perfect people" who "are always right" in this world. If we keep those who have even few shortcomings or who have made slight mistakes from the mainstream and seek perfection, then of course we will find nothing and feel that there are no talented candidates. Therefore, as Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out: "There are talented people," "the key is to liberate thoughts and break through the barriers." Not all intellectuals are talented people, but the outstanding talents for leading modernization are indeed among the large number of intellectuals (including those who have become talented people through self-study). As long as we eradicate the ideological influence of the "left" toward intellectuals, use the viewpoint of the new era in using people and broaden our sights, many outstanding people suited to the needs of building modernization will surely be selected. Some comrades believe: "The counties are different from the cities and from the provinces. They have higher education institutions and scientific research units while we here do not have such uniquely favorable conditions, and to realize the 'four transformations' of the leading groups and cadres is easy to say but difficult to do!" In fact, the experience of test-point counties has already shown that not only do we have qualified talents from which to select, but the foundation is quite strong. Yixing County has a total of 9,500 cadres. Age statistics show 56 percent are under 45 years old. In education, 25 percent have a college-level education, and 39 percent have a middle vocational school and high school education, totaling 64 percent. The average age of the members of the newly formed county-level leading groups is only 43 years old, and 61 percent have a university-level education. It can be said that whether it is in a large county or a small county and whether it is a county in southern Jiangsu or a county in northern Jiangsu, there is always a rich store of talent of different educational levels. As long as we abandon the mistaken views, we can select the best from this rich store of talent and select every 100 li to realize the planned requirements of building the "four transformations" of the leading groups and cadres. On this question, we should insist on upholding high standards and strict demands. We cannot emphasize special situations, lower the standards, widen the "bars" and slow down the steps.

Third, We must completely follow the mass line and combine democratic recommendations with examinations by organizations.

Where are the outstanding talents most needed by the party and the people today? They are among the masses. Those comrades who truly possess both moral character and talent, who are young and strong, who truly understand their business and who can open up a new situation are best known among the cadres and the masses around them. Now, the level of awareness of the broad masses of cadres is very different from the past. Everyone is concerned about the establishment of the leading groups. The broad masses of cadres hope to recommend "good people" who can "serve as clear models" to lead them forward. The results realized by units that have fully respected the democratic rights of the masses in recommending the capable have been better, and the newly formed leading groups have been satisfactory to all. Practice proves that within the appropriate time and scope of the reorganization of the agencies, mobilizing the masses to recommend cadres favors opening up views, liberating thoughts, breaking the artificial confines and broadly opening up ways to find talent. "Riding on the wisdom of the masses, every burden can be shouldered; using the strength of the masses, there will always be victorious." Relying on the masses to search for the "fastest horse" makes it easy to discover and recommend outstanding talents in all sectors. At the same time, daring to let the masses recommend cadres can also effectively prevent and overcome some people's attempts to form gangs and factions, cultivate loyal followers and engage in private enterprise and embezzlement. People who are individual opportunists and who will do anything to seek official title will find it difficult to sneak into loopholes and work their way into our leading groups.

The leading cadres have gone through a lot, they are politically stronger, their experience is knowing people and using people is rich and we should fully respect their recommendations. Old cadres should shoulder the task of selecting outstanding middle-aged and young cadres as their most glorious and most sacred duty, implement democratic centralism in a model way and respect and abide by the will of the collective. They must never use their likes and dislikes and preferences and grudges to replace the party's standards for selecting cadres, and they must never engage in factionalism, set up barriers and create conflicts in the leading collective.

When mobilizing the masses to recommend cadres, two points must be noted: One is to adhere to principles, strengthen concrete guidance and prevent the interference of the incorrect style. When faced with different opinions concerning the selection of candidates, the leadership must personally investigate, clarify right and wrong and select the best. It cannot shy away from conflicts, let things take their course, look the other way or point in the other direction when faced with different opinions and ask the higher authorities or outside units for "support." This way of "not depending on facts to promote, degrade, praise and award" in the name of "broadening the sights" is in fact to "hide talent and destroy good things", and it will surely hinder the enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres. The second point is that we must sincerely believe the masses, rely on the masses, regard this as an effective way to discover and select the right talent on a widespread basis. We cannot believe that because "public opinion polls" are not "democratic elections," therefore we can do the minimum, act out the procedures and engage in formalism. As long as we pay attention to overcoming the ways of formalism and the tendency to let things take their course,

we can combine mass recommendations with examinations by organizations and select and place middle-aged and young cadres who meet the requirements of the "four transformations" in the leading groups.

Reorganizing the agencies well is one key aspect of the 8-year plan to establish leading groups. There must be a great breakthrough in the age structure, knowledge structure and professional structure in reorganizing the leading groups. Now, each county must make preparations well, and in particular, it must find and examine the candidates for the leading groups. There must be more complete preparation in the reorganization of county-level agencies but the stage of implementation must be short. At the same time, to make sure that reorganization and production is not hindered, we must strengthen leadership and make organizational discipline strict, we must not unilaterally promote cadres, we must not place people in positions to satisfy personal wishes and we are not allowed to use any kind of illegal means to interfere in the reorganization of the agencies. In general, we should develop the spirit of daring to reform and daring to create new things, insist on following the principles of the "four transformations" of cadres and build the leading groups at the county level into a strong and forceful combat command headquarters that can create a new situation.

9296

CSO: 4005/435

EAST REGION

SHANDONG CYL TO STUDY PARTY CONSOLIDATION DOCUMENTS

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by correspondent: "The Second Meeting of the Seventh Provincial Committee of the Shandong Communist Youth League Has Decided to Study Party Rectification Documents Conscientiously and Launch Educational Activities for League Members; Comrade Li Zhen [2621 2182] Addressed the Meeting and Asked That Work Be Done Well in Five Areas"]

[Text] The second meeting of the seventh provincial committee of the Communist Youth League of Shandong was held from 9 to 12 September in Jinan. Li Zhen [2621 2182] deputy secretary of the provincial committee, addressed the meeting. Lin Tingsheng [2651 1694 3932], secretary of the provincial committee of the league, summarized the work of the whole provincial league in 1983 and assigned the tasks of the league for 1984.

Attending comrades discussed how the league organizations of the whole province should implement the spirit of the 2d Plenum of the 11th Congress of the CYL and learn party rectification documents well. The meeting called on the league organizations of the whole province and all members of the CYL conscientiously to learn party rectification documents well and concretely launch educational activities for league members.

The meeting decided that the educational activities of the league members of the whole province should be carried out generally in three steps, i.e., investigation, establishment of plans and ideological mobilization; study of documents, special topic education and review work; and evaluation of the advanced models and establishment of superior models, a sound system and summarization of examinations. To strengthen leadership in the educational activities of league members, the provincial committee of the league established an office of educational activities for league members. Each league committee of the prefecture and city must also establish special agencies or assign a department to be in concrete charge of the daily work of the educational activities of the league members of its own area and its own unit.

In his address, Comrade Li Zhen, deputy secretary of the provincial committee, asked the CYL organizations to deepen the drive toward becoming members of the strike force of the new long march and to develop better the function of the strike force of youths in the building of the four modernizations in five

areas this year. These five areas are: In the rural areas, the league organizations must guide the youths in learning science, using science and becoming farmer-technicians. On the industrial front, they must organize young workers to launch wide technical competitions, exert efforts to elevate the educational level and the operating skills of young workers, plant trees and carry out afforestation well in a big way. The provincial committee of the league must join with related departments first to grasp afforestation and the greening of the 26 counties, cities and prefectures along the 2 banks of the Yellow River and quickly build the 1,400-km protective forest belt along the Yellow River. They must organize youths in contributing to the plans for urban development and establish more engineering projects with a "youth" heading. They must grasp tightly and well the activity of gathering species of plants and trees by youths.

Comrade Li Zhen also emphasized in his talk that the party committee at each level must concretely strengthen the leadership of the CYL. Young and outstanding cadres should be placed in official posts in the league for training on a priority basis so that the CYL will truly become a large school for training cadres. They must also establish well the league committees in the prefectures, villages and towns in the work of zoning and establishing villages. The real problems of the lack of recreational areas for youths must be concretely solved, and efforts must be exerted to create conditions for the healthy growth of youths.

9296

CSO: 4005/428

EAST REGION

SHANDONG HOUSING CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS FOR LEADING CADRES SOLVED

Jinan DAZHONG in Chinese 1 Feb 84 p 1

/Article by staff correspondent: "Thoroughly Implement the Principle of Simultaneous Rectification and Reform, Open up a New Situation in Party Rectification Work; the Provincial Standing Committee Links Efforts Closely With the Actual Situation in Learning About Party Rectification, Conscientiously Solves Problems in Extra Standard Housing For Leading Cadres"

/Text/ The Standing Committee of the Shandong Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China linked efforts with the actual situation, referred to the decision by the Central Committee to rectify the party in learning about party rectification, carried out rectification and reforms simultaneously and decided to take firm and effective measures to correct the incorrect style of work work of leading cadres in building and distributing housing projects and to stimulate a fundamental improvement in the style of work of the party.

Since 1982, the provincial committee, the provincial people's congress and the provincial government agencies successively built a group of superior standard dwellings for leading cadres. This created wastefulness and created an unfavorable influence on housing construction at the lower echelons. The masses complained. For this, the standing committee of the provincial committee held a special meeting and learned the "regulation issued by the State Council on strictly controlling urban residential standards," heard a summary report by the provincial disciplinary committee on the investigation of problems in housing construction, conducted conscientious study and imposed strict rules for themselves according to the spirit of simultaneous rectification and reform in party rectification. Besides self-criticism, the standing committee decided to take immediate and practical measures to correct the incorrect style of work in housing construction and distribution so that party rectification continued to develop more profoundly toward the actual situation.

In handling the extra new residential housing projects and those under construction by provincial-level agencies and localities, the provincial committee decided that:

1. Those projects which have already been included in the plans but have not yet been started should be redesigned according to the standards stipulated in

the regulations of the State Council. They should be reported to the units in charge according to the order of capital construction and should then begin construction.

2. The projects that have already begun and that have just completed basic construction should be immediately ceased. Supervisory departments should be organized to review and revise the design according to stipulated standards. Construction should begin after approval. If the main body of the project has not been completed and the situation warrants rebuilding, the building area or the number of rooms per household should be reduced so that they will coincide as much as possible with the standards stipulated by the state.

3. For projects where the main construction has been completed but where the whole project has not been finished, the interior decoration and facilities should follow the principle of simplicity and practicality and should be strictly controlled to reduce construction costs and expenditures.

4. Surplus dwellings that have been completed but not distributed should in principle be distributed to retired cadres of the same rank as living quarters. If there are surplus rooms, they can be assigned to others. If they cannot be conveniently separated or if the extra square footage is not sufficient, there would be no way to separate them. This can be solved by raising the rent. Some can also be assigned to higher-rank cadres for living or be converted for other uses. In assigning dwellings, the number of people living with the family of the cadres, their official posts and ranks and such factors must be taken into consideration.

5. Construction and distribution of residential housing in the future must strictly follow the related regulations of the State Council. The implementation of all standards for residential housing established by the province in the past and not meeting the regulations of the State Council should be ceased.

6. All regions and departments throughout the province should follow this spirit, immediately conduct a conscientious survey of the problem of housing construction and assignment, immediately correct problems that have been discovered and immediately report them to the provincial disciplinary committee.

9296

CSO: 4005/451

EAST REGION

SHANDONG 'DOUBLE SUPPORTS' ACTIVITIES DESCRIBED

Local Activities

Jinan DAZHONG in Chinese 1 Feb 84 p 1

/Article by Shan Youde /0830 2589 1795/ and Li Guangjie /2621 0342 2638/:
"People Support the Military, the Military Cherish the People, the Military and the Administration and the Military and the Civilians Are All One Family, the Military and Civilians In the Towns and Villages Of Our Province Launch the 'Two Supports' Activity Widely"

/Text/ Since the beginning of this year, activities to support the military and to provide privileges to the dependents in each locality throughout the province have been launched enthusiastically. From the cities to the villages, from inland to the coast, a scene of unity in the relationship between the military and the administration and between the military and the civilians has emerged everywhere.

After the provincial people's government issued the notice to launch activities to support the military and to give privileges to the dependents during the spring holidays, each locality used the activities to support the military and to give privileges to the dependents during the New Year and spring holidays according to the situation in each locality as a concrete action to strengthen unity between the military and administration and the military and the civilians and to contribute to the building of the four modernizations. Each agency, factory and mine, school, neighborhood, town and farm village actively held "two supports" meetings, discussion meetings, parties and casual discussion meetings with the troops stationed there to strengthen unity between the military and administration and between the military and the civilians and to help the troops solve some real difficulties. Each locality was led by the planning committee and the personnel department to organize responsible people of the people's government, the labor department, the commerce department, the supply and marketing department, the building materials department and the materials department to go to the troops to solicit opinions. According to statistics compiled by Qingdao, Yantai, Tanfang, Liubo and Jinan Cities, more than 140 opinions were solicited and those which could be immediately solved were responded to.

This year, activities of a mass character to support the military and give privileges to the dependents have been launched more broadly at each locality. Each town, commune and brigade established small groups to support the military and to give privileges to the dependents on a widespread basis and small groups to "deliver care" and actively performed tasks for the troops stationed at the locality and for dependents of military martyrs. According to incomplete statistics for Yantai City, scores of thousands of groups to support the military and give privileges to the dependents and teams to help work and help plant were set up and did a lot of good deeds for the troops and the dependents of military martyrs. Joint-service points were established everywhere in each city. They supplied materials to troops and dependents of military martyrs as a priority task. Many service points also insisted on providing service to the home and delivery to the door. Vegetables, fish and meat and food grains and coal were delivered to the homes of dependents of military martyrs.

Each locality also organized inspection teams to go deeply into the rural communes and brigades and inspected the implementation of the policy of giving privileges and helping and the lives of the receivers of such privileges and help. Problems that were discovered were solved in time. Qingyun, Changle, Wendeng and Laiyang Counties organized more than 100 inspection groups, visited and inspected more than 1,500 brigades and more than 6,000 families receiving privileges and help, pushed forward and implemented the work of meeting the promises of giving privileges during the year 1983 and stimulated the revolutionary enthusiasm of the receivers of the privileges and helped carry out the four modernizations in a big way.

Troop Activities

Jinan DAZHONG in Chinese 1 Feb 84 p 1

/Article by Li Shaozeng /2621 4801 2582/ and Chen Shouxi /7115 1108 6007/

/Text/ During this year's spring vacation, the troops stationed in Jinan, the North Sea fleet, Air Force commanders and soldiers of the Jinan troops broadly launched activities to support politics and cherish the people and furthered the closeness of the relationship between the military and the administration and between the military and the civilians.

Since New Year, each troop unit issued notices to launch a broad range of activities to support the administration and cherish the people. The leadership of the troops utilized hose calls, forums, movie shows and such methods on a widespread basis to entertain and show support for party and administrative personnel stationed at the localities and for the people and masses. The leading comrades of the Jinan troops visited the party and administrative agencies of the province and Jinan City to solicit opinions. When they heard that Jinan City wanted to carry out the construction project to "divert the Yellow River," the leadership of the troops immediately indicated that it would give its support in a big way.

Each troop unit took the profound development of the joint military and civilian activity of building socialist spiritual culture as the central task of the

activity to support politics and cherish the people during the spring vacation of the new year. They joined the "joint-effort points" to learn and implement the spirit of the national meeting on the construction of civilized villages (towns) and of the armed forces reporting conference on the joint military and civilian construction of spiritual culture, analyzed the situation, found differences and established plans. The defense zone of a certain troop unit included Taishan, the home of Confucius and the old residence of Pu Songling, which are nationally famous tourist attractions. Cadres and soldiers actively built roads, cleaned the premises and created sanitary conditions, helped the old and the young and spread the word on scientific knowledge. A certain troop unit stationed at Kunlunshan is an advanced unit that helped the locality build a "civilized village." At the beginning of the year, the leadership of the divisions and the regiments went deeply into the "joint-effort points" with a poor foundation, sought out conflicts and taught methodology so that a new situation emerged at these joint-effort points.

In the great effort to develop the activity to support the administration and cherish the people, the troops greatly supported the localities' key construction projects and benefited the people. In the construction of the key Jia He project in Chengdong in Fushan Ward of Yantai City, locally stationed troops took the initiative to shoulder the difficult task. Around 1 January, it snowed and rained continuously in the Fushan area. The commanders and soldiers proposed the slogan to "fight for time against cold weather, to fight for speed against ice and snow, to strive to complete the Jia He project ahead of schedule." They braved the winds and snow and struggled day and night. By 4 January, they transported more than 29,000 cubic meters of soil and sand and satisfactorily completed the support task.

Each troop unit also broadly launched activities to care about the people and the masses and to do good deeds during the spring vacation this year. The national "8 March Red Flag Collective," the Eighth Company of Female Soldiers of the Communications Headquarters of the Jinan troops and a certain troop unit stationed in Tanfang City developed activities to do good deeds for the masses. Cadres and soldiers walked the streets, cleaned up the neighborhood, beautified the environment, spread the word about the new marriage and planned parenthood office and helped the masses fight feudal superstition.

9296

CSO: 4005/451

EAST REGION

PARTY SPIRIT ENHANCED AMONG MEMBERS IN SHANDONG

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 24 Feb 84 p 1

[Article: "Strive to Serve the People by Enhancing Party Spirit"]

[Excerpt] Following the announcement of the circular of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the Decision of the Shandong Provincial Party Committee on the Chengwu Problem, strong repercussions stirred up rapidly in our province. Readers sent letters to this newspaper one after another to talk about understanding, experience and harmfulness, and to work out measures with the determination that they must take the serious incident that happened in Chengwu County as negative teaching material and to draw lessons from it as a warning so that we can build party organizations well during organizational reform and party consolidation.

The following are parts of the selected manuscripts received from comrades of the county and municipal party committees:

Yao Xueyi [1202 1331 4135], secretary of the Cangshan County CPC committee, says: It is absolutely correct for the provincial party committee to make the decision to reorganize the former Chengwu County party committee. A few years ago, individual leaders in a handful of leading groups in our county also practiced factional activities, particularly in such aspects as hiring workers, promoting cadres, raising wages, recruiting party members and "helping agricultural workers become non-agricultural households," which were seriously detrimental to party workstyle. After the 3d Plenum of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have, in accordance with the "Guiding Principles Regarding Inner-party Political Life," carried out unremitting struggles for the purpose of eradicating factionalism. We have sternly dealt with the responsible people who were deeply involved in the practice of unhealthy tendencies. Some of them were transferred to other posts while some others were expelled from the party. And there were also others who were investigated and who have been affixed the responsibility for their crimes. Practice has enabled us to truly understand that factionalism is the chief enemy of party spirit wherever factionalism becomes acute, where it is impossible to maintain ideological and political unanimity with the Party Central Committee and where the unhealthy tendencies will grow and run rampant. We must, henceforth, draw lessons from the Chengwu incident, adhere to party spirit and root out factionalism.

Shang Ronghua [1424 2837 5478], secretary of the Dezhou municipal CPC committee, says: Party organizations at any level and every party member must always bear in mind the purpose of the party and wholeheartedly serve the people. And the responsible people of the former Chengwu County party committee were exactly in violation of the "Guiding Principles" and deviated from the party's purpose on this fundamental question. In order to serve the people wholeheartedly, it is necessary to strengthen ourselves. At the first meeting of the members of the standing committee since the establishment of the new leading group of our municipal party committee, we worked out 10 stipulations for strengthening ourselves by centering on the question of rectifying party workstyle. Copies of these stipulations were distributed to the grass-roots level to supervise implementation. At the same time, we also formulated 10 "small legislations" rectifying unhealthy tendencies all over the municipality. These legislations are to be observed by all of us. We must learn in depth the lesson of the Chengwu incident, always bear in mind the party's purpose and wholeheartedly serve the people.

Qin Yushang [4440 3768 3932], secretary of the Jiaoxian County CPC committee, says: How do we draw a lesson from the problem of the former Chengwu County party committee? In considering the actual situations in our Jiaoxian County party committee, I feel that we must pay special attention to the following points: First, we must adhere to the party's system of democratic centralism. This is the fundamental principle which our party organizations must strictly observe. It is absolutely not permitted to allow a handful of people to place themselves above the party organization as the former Chengwu County party committee did. Second, we must uphold the solidarity and unity of the party, strengthen party spirit and eradicate factionalism. History has ascertained that the "great Cultural Revolution" was a complete mistake. The factions and factionalism developed during the "Cultural Revolution" were also mistakes in the fullest sense. One of the reasons for the errors committed by the responsible people of the former Chengwu County party committee was the result of their insistence on factionalism.

Third, in order to adhere to party regulations and laws and to enforce party discipline vigorously, it is absolutely not permitted to follow the example of the former Chengwu County party committee to ignore party discipline, to do whatever one likes and to violate the law and discipline. Fourth, criticism and self-criticism must be carried out from time to time among "the members" of the county party committee. We must resolutely fight against anyone who is indifferent to matters of principle.

Qin Anliang [4440 1344 5328], deputy secretary of the Yanggu County CPC committee, says: The serious incident of Chengwu County has reminded us that in rectifying the party workstyle and enforcing party discipline vigorously, we must do well in handling the serious problems that exist in party organizations at all levels. At present, when we are carrying out organizational reform and the readjustment of the leading groups, we must conscientiously implement the party's policies on cadres and persist in the cadre line of "appointing people according to their political integrity and ability" to promote outstanding middle-aged and young cadres to the leading groups. At the same time, we must carefully handle the work of eradicating the "three types of people" and absolutely not leave a little bit of hidden troubles.

EAST REGION

SHANDONG CALLS FOR STREAMLINING CONFERENCES, DOCUMENTS

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Feb 84 p 1

/Article by Gong Zhifeng /1362 1807 1496/: "Shandong Provincial Authorities Show Determination to Liberate Themselves From Troublesome Conferences and Documents"

/Text/ Recently, responsible comrades of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and the provincial government convened a meeting to study specifically the question of streamlining conferences and documents in the spirit of reforming while consolidating. They are determined to liberate themselves from the "innumerable conferences and documents" to enable leading cadres at all levels to have more time to go down to the grassroots units to make investigations and studies and to resolve actual problems.

Since the organizational reform was carried out in organizations at the provincial level, positions in leading groups have been reduced and staff members have become capable. However, documents, publications, brief reports and conferences of one kind or another have not yet been streamlined but rather show an unceasing increase. According to incomplete statistics, responsible comrades in the provincial party committee receive an average of approximately 70,000 words in documents and brief reports every day. Many of these documents and brief reports are devoid of content and are tediously long. At the same time, the situation in which conferences of one kind or another are numerous, large in scope and expensive has also become very grave.

After a discussion, responsible comrades in the standing committee of the provincial party committee felt that it is quite a drawback of the workstyle of the leadership and an expression of bureaucratism at present if the leading cadres have to place themselves in the "innumerable conferences and documents" all day long because of excessive conferences and documents. Not only does this situation have a serious impact on cadres at all levels, especially on the leading cadres, which has kept them from going out to the realities of life to conduct investigations and studies, but it has also caused a heavy work load at the grassroots level. A situation like this cannot be allowed to go on. At present, while the personal responsibility system is being universally established in party and government organizations, it is necessary to carry out a reform of conferences and documents. We have to move away "mountains of documents" and fill up "seas of conferences" so that the new leading bodies can adopt new attitudes and new methods to open up new prospects in a variety of work.

The provincial party committee and the provincial government have adopted eight measures for streamlining documents, publications and brief reports: (1) We must stress the main points in handling documents in order to do well in handling "documents of the Shandong Provincial CPC Committee" and "documents of the Shandong Provincial Government" conscientiously so as to ensure the quality of documents. Documents which it is not absolutely necessary to dispatch must be held and not be sent out. Matters which can be settled by telephone conversation or be straightened out face to face must avoid paperwork procedures. (2) We must conscientiously change the practice whereby the party plays the role of the government and documents of various departments are sent out in the name of the provincial party committee or of the provincial government. Matters which fall under the jurisdiction of the government must not be handled in paperwork in the name of the provincial party committee or jointly in the names of both the provincial party committee and the provincial government. Matters which are within the sphere of the functions and powers of individual departments must be handled in paperwork in the name of the department concerned. We must put an end to dispatching documents to multiple names. (3) With regard to documents of the Party Central Committee and of the State Council, no implementation notice will be further dispatched. In case the provincial authorities are required to dispatch the documents, it is necessary to put forward, on the basis of investigation and study, suggestions which must contain a statement of the situation, an analysis of the matter and measures for resolving problems. (4) We must devote major efforts to streamline publications and brief reports of one kind or another. The provincial party committee must put stress on running well the SHANDONG NEWS. Departments directly under the provincial party committee must, in principle, retain only one publication or brief report. All other publications and brief reports must be suspended. In general, temporary organizations of one kind or another are not to release brief reports. (5) We must cut down the number of documents and brief reports. Except for the Party Congress, the People's Congress and the large-scale work conferences convened by the provincial party committee or by the provincial government, no other conferences are to issue brief reports. In principle, a single document is to be prepared by a single conference. At a conference, reference papers and routine materials must be reduced to the minimum or stopped. (6) We must keep the circulation and the number of copies of documents, brief reports and telegrams under strict control. It is not allowed to distribute them indiscriminately. (7) We must conscientiously improve the style of writing, raise the quality of documents and put an end to rubbish and verbiage. We must advocate speaking briefly and writing short papers. Documents and brief reports of one kind or another must, in principle, be kept to around 1,000 words, and the maximum must not exceed 3,000 words. (8) We must handle matters in strict accordance with paperwork procedures in order to simplify the procedure of examination and approval and to improve the efficiency of paperwork.

In order to streamline conferences, the provincial party committee and the provincial government have decided to adopt six measures: (1) We must not convene a conference which is not absolutely necessary. While documents of a conference convened by an upper-level department can be made known to all lower levels, it is not necessary to transmit them by convening conferences again at each level. Conferences which can be combined must not be convened separately. Any work which can be divided, and a part of which can be assigned to each individual or group, not necessitate a conference at the provincial level.

(2) We must rigorously enforce the system of examination and approval. Departments directly under the provincial party committee must make an overall study on conferences which are necessary to convene. Plans must be worked out according to the actual needs for submitting to the provincial party committee and the provincial government for approval. (3) To convene a conference, stress must be placed on its practical results and the quality of the conference must be guaranteed. Prior to the conference, full preparations must be made. At the conference, attention must be centered on resolving one or two problems. (4) The number of participants at a conference must be controlled. People who have nothing to do with the conference must not be invited to attend "as a guest." Business meetings convened by various departments must not be sponsored in the name of the provincial party committee or of the provincial government. It is not advisable to invite responsible comrades of the prefectural, municipal or county party committees to attend these meetings. Usually, it is also not advisable to invite responsible comrades of the provincial party committee or of the provincial government to speak at these meetings. (5) Except for the representative conferences of the advanced workers and the conferences of model workers at the provincial level, from now on departments in general are not advised to convene conferences for commendations of successes in specialized fields. (6) We must be thrifty and simple. It is strictly prohibited from practicing extravagance and waste. All kinds of work conferences and specialized conferences must stop to hold opening and closing ceremonies. At these conferences, it is not allowed to give away souvenirs or to take products at reduced prices for personal use for whatever pretext. It is also not allowed to make arrangements for responsible comrades to come to conferences to carry out such activities as meeting with people, taking photographs and participating in TV programs. All kinds of conferences are not allowed to organize tours to visit other places. It is strictly prohibited from practicing extravagant eating and drinking or taking the opportunity to go on trips to different scenic spots.

The provincial party committee and the provincial government demand that party committees and governments at all levels and departments directly under the provincial party committee must conscientiously streamline their conferences and documents in the spirit of reform while consolidating, as advocated in the party consolidation work. They are asked to do immediately what they say and to achieve remarkable results within a short period of time in order to bring about a conspicuous change in the workstyle of the leadership and a great improvement in the quality and efficiency of the work of the leading bodies.

9560

CSO: 4005/516

EAST REGION

NEW WORKSTYLE ESTABLISHED FOR QINGDAO YOUNGSTERS

Qingdao QINGDAO RIBAO in Chinese 5 Mar 84 p 1

[Article: "Thousands upon Thousands of Lei Feng Grow up under the Nurture of the Party"]

[Excerpt] In the past year, the mass of youngsters in our municipality have enthusiastically responded to the call of the party to learn from Lei Feng and to establish a new workstyle. They have again achieved gratifying results.

The mass of youngsters have carried forward the "spirit of the nail" of Lei Feng and have unfolded a vigorous mass campaign for learning politics, culture and technology. In the city proper, more than 240,000 staff members and workers who are young and in the prime of life have participated in studies at institutions of higher education, at special or technical schools and in specialized or cultural courses of one kind or another. In the countryside, more than 40,000 youths have participated in studies at spare-time schools and at central agricultural broadcasting schools. Among the mass of youngsters, study groups in a variety of forms have sprung up like mushrooms. Many units have held lively activities including delivering speeches and reading and soliciting articles which have aroused the youngsters' enthusiasm for learning. Young staff members and workers in the industry and communications as well as the capital construction fronts who study technology assiduously have extensively carried out the "five small" wisdom cup contests which have resulted in more than 3,000 small inventions of one kind or another. In the technical martial-arts contests of the young workers of the whole city, a total of 1,180 youths have achieved double successes in know-how and in technical operations. The 251 young workers with outstanding records have been promoted from first-grade workers to third-grade workers.

Youngsters of the whole city in the campaign of "learning from Lei Feng and establishing a new workstyle" have planted their feet firmly at their own posts and have kept the society in view. They have found it a pleasure to help others and have tried to be the first to do people good turns. There are more than 48,700 learning from Lei Feng groups and from youth service teams. More than 450,000 people have participated in these activities. More than 181,000 youths who are Youth League members have taken the full responsibility of looking after the more than 16,500 households of revolutionary martyrs' family members and of families in difficulty. Many youths working

in plants who are Youth League members have given full play to their individual professional skills by insisting in carrying out the "serve you" activity all year round. Youth League members in commercial organizations have rendered services in factories, in the countryside and on the streets. Last year, they rendered services more than 6,900 times and sold more than 260 different kinds of commodities. Youth League members in the city postal and communications bureau have set up 11 "groups for bringing back to life dead letters." They have delivered more than 200 letters correctly which were formerly considered addressees unknown. As a result, connections between some people who had not heard from their family members for years were resumed. Youth League members in the countryside have already set up 4,877 teams to learn from Lei Feng by giving aid to those who are in difficulty and offering assistance to farmers. They have enthusiastically helped families with material difficulties voluntarily to till the land and have won the acclaim of the people.

The mass of youngsters, as Lei Feng did, have an ardent love for their motherland and for their native places. And they work assiduously to make the country green. Last year, youngsters of the whole city planted more than 1.3 million trees, developed 325 youngster forests, 323 youngster nurseries of young plants and 2,604 youngster flower terraces. They also collected more than 50,000 jin of grass seeds and saplings to support Gansu and accomplished a task which was quadruple that of the upper level assigned to them.

9560

CSO: 4005/517

EAST REGION

PARTY MEMBERS URGED TO STUDY PARTY CONSOLIDATION DOCUMENTS

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Mar 84 p 1

/Article: "First Batch of Party Consolidation Units in Fujian Exchanges Experiences"

/Text/ The party organization of the provincial personnel department, one of the units participating in the first round of party consolidation work, has conscientiously done a good job in the study of the documents relevant to party consolidation and has asked every party member to make efforts to study penetratingly, write diligently, discuss thoroughly and go deep to link themselves with actual conditions in order to study intensively. This method of work was introduced at the meeting convened recently for an exchange of experiences gained in the study of the documents by the first batch of party consolidation units.

The provincial personnel bureau has adopted the method of combining the rotational training class with on-the-job study to organize party members to study documents relevant to party consolidation. It demanded that cover-to-cover study must be combined with indepth study. Every party member must, on the basis of cover-to-cover study, regard the "Decision," "Guiding Principles" and the party constitution as focal points in order to study over and over again. In accordance with the tasks of "unifying thinking, consolidating workstyle, strengthening discipline and purifying organization" as required by the party, the study has been divided into four specialized topics which everybody is required to study intensively, sentence by sentence and paragraph by paragraph. On every key question, we must think over what we thought about it in the past and how we look at it now, or what we have achieved and where we still lag behind in order to strive for achieving a perfect and correct understanding of the spirit and essence of the documents. This is what we mean by studying penetratingly.

We advocate making commentaries and annotations at the top or on the margin of a page or underlining important sentences or paragraphs while reading. We must take notes, write down what we have learned and experienced in study and prepare an outline for speech. At the conclusion of the rotational training class, every party member must write an article on what he has learned. This is what we mean by writing diligently.

On the basis of reading and writing, discussions must be carried out in detail. A total of 15 questions centered on the 4 specialized topics for pondering were drafted for everybody to make preparations and to learn while discussing. During discussion, the integration of theory with practice is required in order to have a profound understanding of the principles, policies and demands in party consolidation so that the political awareness of party members can be unified.

The key to the effectiveness of study lies in the extent to which we can adapt ourselves to actual situations. The experience of the personnel bureau has been that integration must be in depth. First, every party member is required to be absorbed in study. The realization of the "four transformations" of the cadre ranks is a very important task in the work relevant to personnel. Everybody has to participate in the discussion on this question, to lay bare our innermost thoughts and to talk about our understanding. Second, party members must be guided to analyze conscientiously the ideology, workstyle, discipline, organization and main problems that exist in the work of one's own unit, with special emphasis placed on putting forward opinions and comments for the leaders of the party organization of the bureau. These opinions and comments are to be organized into brief reports for distribution to relevant leaders and all divisions and offices in order to help them further expose and criticize in depth and to help the leaders analyze, study and improve in order to lay a foundation for carrying out self-measurement at the next stage. Third, we must pay attention to consolidation while reforming. Measures for carrying out consolidation and reform must be worked out by party organizations to check unhealthy tendencies that exist in such work as the recruitment and transfer of cadres, job distribution for school graduates, placement of army cadres transferred to civilian jobs and decisions to be made on their wages, material benefits and incentives and their implementation. At the same time, every party member, especially the leading cadres who are party members, are required to adhere to principle, not to practice favoritism but to handle matters impartially. They are not allowed to abuse power for personal gain or to interfere. Those who continue to take advantage of their positions and powers to hanker after personal gain for themselves or for their relatives or friends must be sternly investigated and severely dealt with. At present, the party organization in the bureau keeps on listening to opinions from different quarters and makes efforts to do well in study and in consolidation while reforming.

9560

CSO: 4005/516

EAST REGION

SYMPOSIUM ON LIAISON WORK IN PARTY RECTIFICATION

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jan 84 p 1

/Article by staff correspondent: "Conscientiously Study Party Rectification Documents and Establish the Ideological Foundation For Party Rectification; Provincial Party Rectification Work Office Holds Symposium For Liaison Personnel; Li Chang'an and Li Yilin Discuss Questions Concerning Duties and Work Methods of Liaison Personnel"

/Text/ To strengthen liaison work for party rectification, and in observance of CP Central Committee requirements for party rectification, the Shandong provincial party rectification work office has sent liaison personnel in eight groups to the first group of party rectification units at the provincial level. On 8 January, the provincial party rectification work office held a symposium for liaison personnel. Deputy secretary of the provincial committee and head of the provincial party rectification work office Li Chang'an /2621 2490 1344/ discussed such matters as the duties and work methods of liaison personnel, attention to policy, and how to perform liaison work well. Comrade Li Yilin /2621 5669 2651/, a liaison group leader who was assigned to Shandong by the Central Committee party rectification guidance committee, also spoke at the symposium.

Comrade Li Chang'an emphasized in his speech that at the present time after liaison personnel enter each unit they must emphasize the study of party rectification documents and unify the thinking of party members. He said that unifying ideology is the first task of party rectification and also the major foundation of all party rectification work. At present, party rectification work in provincial level offices is in the study phase. The provincial committee has asked that practical measures be taken to grasp the study of these Central Committee documents on party rectification and that they be used to unify the thinking of party members and thereby establish a firm ideological foundation for the entire party rectification. In the course of study, the problem of maintaining ideological and political unanimity with the Central Committee must receive particular attention. The standing committee of the provincial committee specially discussed this question during the course of study. At a meeting of leading cadres of advanced units in party rectification, Comrade Su Yiran /5685 3015 3554/ discussed the knowledge and understanding gained by the provincial standing committee on this issue. He pointed out that there were many mistakes in the work of the previous provincial committee; for example, the

discussion concerning criteria for truth, the selection of middle aged and young cadres, and weeding out the "three kinds of people" were not implemented conscientiously and forcefully, and unanimity with the Central Committee was not maintained. The provincial level offices as a whole obeyed and implemented the line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Congress. The main problem, rather, was rote copying and indiscriminating transmission of policy. Policy implementation was long on ambiguity and short on creativity, and this situation has not yet been completely resolved. It cannot be said that a high degree of political or ideological unanimity with the Central Committee has been completely realized. Therefore, we must advocate linking theory with practice in the course of study. We must review and summarize past work and adopt the spirit of the Central Committee documents to conduct analysis and discussions, guide everyone in solving existing problems, truly unify ideology under the party line, principles and policies since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Congress, unify them under the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the 11th Party Congress, and unify them under the spirit of the 4th Provincial Party congress. Every party member and leading cadre who is a party member must thoroughly and accurately study the Central Committee documents, concretely understand their spiritual substance, grasp the weapons, unify thoughts, and establish a firm ideological foundation for the successful completion of the fundamental tasks of party rectification.

Comrade Li Chang'an further pointed out that in some regions and units in our province, the problem of eliminating factionalism still has not been resolved. In some places factionalism is still subtly evident and is still functioning; and some are still arguing the correctness and superiority of their own faction. According to Li, factions were produced under the specific historical conditions of the "cultural revolution." The entire "cultural revolution" was a mistake from theory to practice, an upheaval and a disaster, as the resolution of the Sixth Plenum has clearly concluded. Since the "cultural revolution" was entirely wrong, what can be right about "factions"? Therefore, this could be said: regardless of the faction, the overwhelming majority consists of good comrades; but a few bad people and "three kinds of people" have infiltrated every faction. Factions are not allowed within the party. Continuing to talk about factions and to quibble over which one is correct violates the spirit of the Sixth Plenum resolution and undermines unanimity with the Central Committee. As some people have pointed out, both factions are wrong; who, after all, resisted the "gang of four"? This question was made very clear in the resolution of the Sixth Plenum and in the report of the provincial party congress. It was not the factions that resisted the "gang of four." It was the broad masses of Communist Party members and cadres, as well as the workers, farmers, intellectuals, and soldiers and commanders of the People's Liberation Army. Practice proves that in every region and unit where factionalism has been dealt with, the situation has improved and party rectification has progressed smoothly. But in places where factionalism is not resolved, all work will be seriously affected. Therefore, we must conscientiously study the party rectification documents, unify ideology, thoroughly uproot factionalism, and never be excessively lenient, otherwise the unification of ideology, the purge of the "three types of people," and the completion of the entire mission of party rectification will be adversely affected.

In his speech Comrade Li Yilin proposed certain requirements for party rectification liaison work. He said that the liaison personnel are being assigned to the lower echelons to do party rectification work and to help party rectification units complete the basic tasks of party rectification. There are four tasks in party rectification. The first is to unify ideology, which means dealing with the problem of maintaining ideological and political unanimity with the party Central Committee. This applies to every party member and is not just a requirement for the party organization. This demands widespread political and ideological education for the broad number of party members and resolving the problem of the political stand of each party member. The major targets in rectification of party workstyle are abuse of authority for personal gain and bureaucratism. The issue of the style of work is one of the relationship between the party and the masses. Abusing authority for personal gain is the easiest way to alienate our party from the masses, and if we do not deal successfully with this problem, we will not win the trust of the masses. Strengthening discipline applies primarily to the system of democratic centralism. In the past, some party organizations tended to follow the opinions of one person, that person alone "laying down the law." Decisions were made in certain matters without discussing them with everyone, the mass line was seldom followed, and party resolutions therefore were difficult to implement. Purifying the organizations applies mainly to eliminating the "three kinds of people." This is a vital task of party rectification. If factionalism is not dealt with, it will be difficult to weed out the "three kinds of people." According to our understanding, some party members currently in provincial level offices believe that party rectification has nothing to do with them and are particularly doubtful as to whether the "three kinds of people" can be eliminated. This presents a problem for the party committees at each level. We must maintain a serious and conscientious attitude to firmly and thoroughly purge the "three kinds of people." Comrade Li Yilin said that when liaison personnel go out into the field the critical task at present is to conduct study and never allow it to become perfunctory. This is the key to preventing rectification of the entire party from becoming perfunctory. We must insist on the principle of simultaneous learning and discussion and simultaneous rectification and reform. This is a good way to keep in touch with the practical situation and to deepen understanding of the documents. It is also the course that every unit must follow in gradually understanding what problems have to be solved in party rectification. Problems that have surfaced through study, when pinpointed, must be firmly reformed after thorough investigation. Those matters that the masses have complained a lot about and that are influential should be taken as the breakthrough points whence party rectification work can further proceed. The confidence of the broad number of party members and the masses can then be heightened.

To do good liaison work in party rectification, liaison personnel underwent concentrated study for 12 days beginning 26 December of last year. The study has ended, and within the next few days, they will successively be assigned to the first group of party rectification units from provincial level offices to begin liaison work.

EAST REGION

FUJIAN UPGRADES TEACHERS' POSITIONS, LIVING STANDARDS

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jan 84 p 1

/Article by staff correspondent: "All Localities Throughout the Province Adopt Forceful Measures To Improve the Political Status of Teachers and Their Living Standards, More Than 700 Teachers Gloriously Join the Party, Over 5,000 People Honored As Model Workers and Advanced Workers, Several Tens of Thousands of Teachers Teaching in 'Old Revolutionary Bases, Minority Nationality Regions, and On Islands' Received Monetary Assistance For Living Expenses"

/Text/ The party committees and governments at all levels throughout the province have conscientiously implemented the resolution on strengthening educational work as passed by the Fifth Plenum of the Third Provincial Committee and have taken forceful measures to improve the status of teachers as well as their working and living conditions.

During the past year and more since the Fifth Plenum of the Third Provincial Committee held the year before last, more than 700 middle and elementary school teachers throughout the province have received the honor of joining the Communist Party, more than 5,000 teachers were honored as model workers and advanced workers at each level of the province, locality and country, as many as 10,000 teachers in their prime were promoted to leadership posts, and more than 2,300 teachers happily moved into the newly built Yuanding New Village.

The governments at each locality implemented some special policies, showed concern and encouraged teachers teaching in the old revolutionary bases, regions of minority nationalities, on islands and remote mountain regions. Several tens of thousands of teachers working in these regions were given 5 to 8 yuan for living expenses each month. More than 1,530 members of the families of over 450 backbone teachers in Sanming, Longyan and Jianyang prefectures changed from being farming households to residential households. Changtai, Huaan, Minqing, Shunchang and Anxi counties implemented a uniform wage system for teachers of schools run by the local people. The minimum monthly wage was 30 yuan (not including subsidies for food grains and supplementary foods), and the highest reached 51 yuan. Fuan and Shouning counties, where the She nationality lives, implemented a uniform wage system for teachers in the schools run by the local people in the She villages, beginning from the fall of last year. The portion originally subsidized by the masses became an expenditure of the county. The prefectures of Yongding, Chongan, Pucheng, Longyan and

Changding provided manpower, materials and money to popularize elementary education in the central villages in the old revolutionary base areas and the minority nationality regions. In the past 3 years, the Yongding County Government appropriated a total of 300,000 yuan and the county's bureau of education appropriated more than 53,000 yuan to help central villages build and rebuild more than 150 school buildings, set up additional teaching points in villages with a small population, and assigned an additional 86 teachers from publicly run schools to teach in the central villages. Poor students were admitted free of charge, and girls who had to take care of younger children were allowed to bring them along to school. The students were allowed to be tardy and to leave early, and teachers were sent to their homes to give makeup classes. The enrollment of elementary school children in the central villages throughout the county and the percentage remaining in school were both maintained at over 96 percent for 3 consecutive years, and over 91 percent graduated.

9296

CSO: 4005/426

EAST REGION

CORRECT ROAD OF CREATING TALENTS, STORIES CHARTED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by commentator: "Produce Talent, Produce Books, Take the Correct Path"]

[Text] A major event among Shanghai's story-telling and ballad-singing circles--the Shanghai City Story-telling and Ballad-singing Work Conference--has concluded. This conference was held after the publication of "Comrade Chen Yun's Talks and Letters on Pingtan". Attending comrades learned and implemented the spirit of the 2d Plenum of the 12th Party Congress, learned and implemented the important spirit of this work by Comrade Chen Yun, linked efforts with the actual situation, summarized experiences, clarified the direction of future efforts and realized great results. This conference was a forceful push for the development of story-telling and ballad-singing activities in Shanghai. It also stimulated the learning and implementation of the important spirit of the work of Chen Yun by Shanghai's literary and cultural circles.

The book "Comrade Chen Yun's Talks and Letters on Pingtan" not only scientifically summarized the development and the experience and lessons of our nation's art of story-telling and ballad-singing after the founding of the nation, but also expressed many important opinions concerning all the cultural and literary work of the party and the state and all socialist culture and arts. This work is an important contribution to the literary thought of Marxism. It enriched Mao Zedong's thoughts on literature and art in some important aspects. Therefore, it has an important significance in guiding the all literary and artistic circles in the correct direction of firmly serving the people and socialism, in party rectification on the literary and artistic fronts, in profoundly eliminating spiritual pollution, in raising high the banner of socialist literature and art and in making socialist literature and art prosper.

The motto of "producing talent, producing books, taking the correct road" mentioned in this work by Comrade Chen Yun is a principle of important practical significance which our literary and artistic work must follow. It briefly summarized and pointed out the main question, that is, that socialist literature and art should insist on a correct direction, exert efforts to establish their work teams and allow literary and artistic creations to prosper.

Literature and art must adhere to the correct direction of serving the people and serving socialism. This is the only correct road that our broad ranks of literary and artistic workers should firmly follow. Only by following this "correct road" can our literature and art prosper and develop. If we do not follow this correct direction, mistakes and a loss of direction will emerge in our literary and artistic creations, and we will follow the wrong path. The most fundamental problem of spiritual pollution within the realm of literature and art is that this correct direction has not been followed. "We must use the arts that are on the correct path to strike down deviations." The fundamental prerequisite is to follow the correct road. Good books can be published and outstanding talents can be produced only after the correct road has been taken.

The key to making socialist literature and art prosper is to build a literary and artistic team that has a better ideological and artistic caliber. Our literature and art will have hope only if there are many talents. Under the care of the party and government and under the personal teachings of the predecessors of the literary and artistic circles, a large number of outstanding literary and artistic talents has emerged in recent years. They won the attention of the broad ranks of literature and art lovers. This is welcome. But in some departments and localities, there are no successors and gaps still exist. We must be farsighted and grasp tightly and well the work of training outstanding literary and artistic talent. We must care about the growth of new talents in literature and art. While asking them to become better in artistic endeavors, we must also propose concrete demands upon their ideological and political progress so that they can become true workers in people's literature and art and be worthy "engineers of the human soul."

Socialist literature and art must be prosperously created. We must correctly treat traditional books and plays. We must be skilled at differentiating between the essence and the dregs. The traditional books and plays preserved should be adapted to the needs of the times with an effort so that there are development and new creations. We must exert a greater effort to create new books and new plays that will reflect the subjects of building the four modernizations. Comrade Chen Yun personally guided the renovation in the art of story-telling and ballad-singing, pointed out the direction for us and summarized experience. This is also an inspiration for other forms of art.

Spiritual pollution must be eliminated. Cultural life must be rich, and literary and artistic creation must be prosperous. Comrades in the front line of literature and art throughout the city, let us conscientiously learn, and raise the banner of socialist literature and art even higher and push forward socialist literature and art.

9296

CSO: 4005/429

EAST REGION

JIEFANG FORUM ON NEW STYLE OF NEW LEADING BODIES

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jan 84 p 2

[Article by Yan Wu [7346 2976]: "It Is Good to See the New Style of the New Leading Groups"]

[Text] Most of the leading groups of the city's wards, counties and bureaus have been reorganized. What is the situation of these new leading groups? Recently, many comments by the masses have been heard. The new leading groups have a new style of work. They are strict in disciplining themselves, dare correct others, are in contact with the masses and are busy doing concrete work. These comments indeed make people happy.

According to understanding, the new leading group of the Xuhui Ward committee places a lot of emphasis on its own revolutionary development. It once held seven consecutive meetings on democratic life, learned the series of important documents of the party's Central Committee, linked ideology with the actual situation and launched criticism and self-criticism to guarantee that it maintain a high degree of political and ideological consistency with the Central Committee of the party. In daily life, members of some new leading groups are strict in disciplining themselves and do not engage in establishing privileges. The new leading group of the Jingan Ward committee also established "six agreements" for this and issued clear requirements and concrete regulations in not becoming "privileged citizens," in educating dependents, in uniting the neighborhoods well and in handling similar concrete problems in daily life. These requirements and regulations were also posted in the hope that the broad ranks of party members and masses can supervise them. This way of starting out from oneself indeed gives people a refreshing feeling.

The new leading groups of the wards, counties and bureaus have not been established long. A progressive scene in seeking truth from facts and in doing things boldly and resolutely has emerged. Especially in handling the incorrect style of work within the party, they dared to question authority, and to deal with problems, and the weak and passive situation in ideological and political work was visibly changed. For example, after a cadre at the bureau level of the East China Power Administrative Bureau recovered from his illness and left the hospital, he asked that he be allowed to continue to recuperate in the bureau's hostel, and concerned departments also made corresponding arrangements. The newly established party committee of the bureau believed that for this cadre to live in a hostel at 10 yuan a day to recuperate did not conform to the spirit of the "regulations" and corrected the situation

in time. According to reports, the leading group of this new party committee of this bureau has already handled more than 30 past and recent cases concerning the style of work of the party since the inception of this leading group 3 months ago. The ideological style of the new leading group of the party committee of the bureau in exercising strict self-discipline and daring to correct others has been watched by the broad ranks of party members and the masses, and it feels happy inside and believes that as long as the leading group of the new party committee continues to develop this kind of new ideology and new style of work, there is hope of rectifying the party's style of work.

In the past, some members of the leading groups secluded themselves, sat in the office all day and listened to reports, drew circles, issued documents and asked the basic levels to serve the leading agencies, but because they did not quite understand the situation of the basic levels and some things were frequently discussed but not decided on, it was difficult to make decisions, or they wanted to grasp the gist but could not do it, and work was affected and the masses complained. The newly established leading group paid attention to learning lessons in this regard, went deeply into the basic levels, established links with the masses, exerted efforts to serve the basic levels, reduced delays and mistakes in work and improved work efficiency. Comrades of the city's bureau of light industry have had a lot of experience in this. They said that when the leading group of the past wanted to handle or solve certain problems, they often sat in the office and waited for the lower echelons to make reports. Now it is different. Frequently, the leading cadres themselves go to the lower echelons to find and ask for information. The progress of work has quickened and the relationship with the masses has greatly improved.

The establishment of new leading groups and of the new style of work is a major achievement in building our party. It continues and glorifies our party's traditional style of work. The new leading groups established according to the requirements of being revolutionary, young, knowledgeable and specialized should be a capable command headquarters that can maintain a high degree of political and ideological consistency with the Central Committee of the party, has ideals and ambitions and determined to show its best in building the four modernizations and to march forward courageously. We must trust the new leading groups, cherish them and support them with one heart and mind in the effort to carry out the four modernizations.

9296

CSO: 4005/429

EAST REGION

ESSAY ON LU DONGMING'S DISMISSAL FROM POST

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Jan 84 p 1

[Article by Bai Lang [4101 3186]: "Thoughts on Lu Dongming's Dismissal"]

[Text] Lu Dongming [7120 2639 2494] is not unfamiliar to people. He was formerly deputy plant manager of the Mindong Electrical Machinery Plant in Fujian Province. Because the products of that plant entered the international market, he emerged to become famous. The party and the people had high hopes for him and promoted him to the important post of deputy governor of Fujian Province. Yet this man could not resist temptation. After only a year or so in office, he was stripped of all his official duties within the party and outside the party as punishment for morally decadence and for his serious mistakes. His emergence was brief, and he did not live up to expectations. Undoubtedly this is heartbreaking. Yet the people, after being heartbroken, thought about his case.

Our party emphasizes discipline. Everyone is equal under party discipline. Regardless of who he is, if a person disregards party discipline and seriously violates party discipline, no matter how high his position or how great his contribution, he will be censured and disciplined by party discipline. There are no privileged party members within the party. When a cadre like Lu Dongming, who was newly promoted to shoulder important leading duties, has been found to have made mistakes, necessary punishment must be meted out according to the facts and the nature of his mistakes. This shows that our party is combative and is alive and active.

Rumors say that Lu Dongming is a talented person. Talented people are difficult to find. The training and cherishing of talented people have been an important achievement in bringing order out of chaos since the 3d Plenum of the 11th Party Congress. Yet what constitutes the true cherishing of talented people? The handling of Lu Dongming by the Fujian provincial committee shows that cherishing talented people not only includes completely trusting them politically, using them freely in work and caring about their livelihoods, it also includes strict political and ideological requirements. Meting out necessary and timely punishment of comrades who have made serious mistakes is also an act of cherishing them. To be strict is to love, to spoil a person is to harm him. Praise without criticism and punishment has never been our party's policy toward cadres.

Everyone knows that to have moral character and talent and to be both red and expert are the basic principles of our party in training, selecting and using cadres. To have moral character and talent and to be both red and expert are dialectically united. Yet "the moral person is the leader among talented people." Although talented people who are smart, capable and daring are important, a moral character is more important than talent. If we let people like Lu Dongming, who had a definite talent but an amoral heart, who lacked moral principles and who became known for his bad deeds, occupy posts of leadership, then we will be protecting the bad elements and their influence will remain. Not only will this disgrace our great party, but it will also mislead and end our efforts. Such lessons are not rare.

"Learn from previous mistakes and think them over again and again." In the course of human life, morality and immorality are both waving at us all the time. Whoever lets down his guard and relaxes the reform of his worldview will fall into the swamp of immorality. Everyone must reform the subjective world as he reforms the objective world. For the middle-aged and young cadres who have been promoted to leading posts, they need to be more humble and careful when they become "officials," they must refrain from being proud and hasty and must keep a clear head all the time. If they put on a bureaucratic air as soon as they become "officials," become overly proud of their talent, forget about their roots and even misuse their authority and do whatever they want, then they will surely fall down. Comrade Deng Xiaoping said a long time ago: "Among the people we have chosen now, those who have been misjudged will be eliminated after being tested." Unfortunately, this was proven in the case of Lu Dongming. Previous mistakes are warnings that prevail, and they are worth deliberating on again and again!

9296

CSO: 4005/429

NORTH REGION

LIU YANQING'S PROCURATORIAL WORK REPORT

SK310840 Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 84 p 2

["Excerpts" of the work report of the Shanxi Provincial People's Procuratorate, delivered by Liu Yanqing, chief procurator of the Provincial People's Procuratorate, at the second session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress--no date given]

[Text] Since the first session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, people's procuratorial organs at all levels across the province, guided by the guidelines of the 12th party congress, have conscientiously implemented the "decision on strictly punishing serious criminals who jeopardize public security" and the "decision on strictly punishing economic offenders" set forth by the CPC Central Committee, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and the State Council. They have closely cooperated with public security, court, and judiciary organs; conditioned each other; applied the functions of the procuratorate to steadily, correctly, and vigorously deal blows to counterrevolutionaries, serious criminals, and serious economic criminals; and made due contributions to achieving a fundamental turn for the better in party spirit and social order, ensuring the correct implementation of the constitution and the law, consolidating the people's democratic dictatorship, safeguarding "the construction of the two civilizations," and protecting the construction of our province's energy and heavy chemical industrial base.

1. We resultely implemented the strategic policy decisions and the decisions of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and strictly dealt blows to serious criminal activities in accordance with the law.

In the past year, procuratorial organs across the province accepted and heard cases submitted by public security organs, and arrested a group of criminal offenders. Of these, 93.6 percent of those criminals whose cases have been examined and concluded were arrested on the decisions of and with the approval of public security organs. A group of criminals and cases who were transferred by public security organs for prosecution were accepted and heard. Of this, 95.6 percent of the cases that were examined and concluded were prosecuted. At the same time, we enthusiastically conducted a campaign of supervision over investigation and trial work, pursued and captured in a timely manner criminals that should have been captured and pursued and prosecuted in a timely manner criminals that should have been prosecuted. We also initiated proceedings

against those serious criminal offenders who were leniently punished and those minor criminal offenders who were seriously punished, and 97.2 percent of them received changes in their original sentences. Some 99.4 percent of arrested criminals reported by public security organs were arrested within the legal time limit. Some 88.7 percent of prosecuted cases were concluded within the legal time limit. In line with the regulations on "decisions" adopted at the Standing Committee session of the National People's Congress, we arrested strictly, in a timely manner, and with approvals, and examined, and prosecuted criminals and cases.

In order to ensure a sound and deep development of the struggle, to prevent mistakes and oversights, and to correctly deal blows to criminals, procuratorial organs at all levels conscientiously grasped the party's policies, correctly discerned criminals and noncriminals, and strictly handled affairs in line with the law.

In line with the directives of the central authority on eliminating spiritual pollution and the "decision on strictly punishing criminal offenders who jeopardize public security" of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, procuratorial organs across the province dealt timely blows to activities damaging the construction of spiritual civilization. Through this struggle, we further upgraded the ability of the people to resist the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideology and our province's public security took a turn for the better.

2. We checked serious criminal activities strictly so as to maintain socialist economic order.

Over the past 1 year or so, procuratorial organs at all levels across the province handled a total of 773 economic criminal cases of which 600 were filed for further investigation. Of this, 145 were major and appalling cases. Some 460 cases were completed, accounting for 76.7 percent of the total number of cases on file. Some 1.8 million yuan was saved for the state.

First, we broke through the "intact corners and spheres," exposed a number of economic criminals, and investigated and completed handling a great number of major and appalling cases.

Second, we cracked the criminal activities of stealing state property, safeguarded key state construction projects, and aroused the production enthusiasm of the broad masses of staff members and workers.

Third, we protected the legal rights and interests of the "key and specialized households," and promoted the development of rural commodity production. Procuratorial organs at all levels conscientiously implemented the CPC Central Committee's Documents No 1 of last year and this year, dealt blows to criminals who disrupted the legal rights and interests of the various kinds of specialized households and other households who became prosperous through hard work, arrested according to the law 169 criminals who disrupted the legal rights of interests of the "key and specialized households," and prosecuted 158 criminals.

3. We carried out procuratorial work in all fields with a focus on struggling against "criminals who disrupted social order and the economic sphere."

Exercising their functions under the law, our province's procuratorial organs at all levels supervised in line with the law and checked whether the activities in jails, reformatories, and reform-through-labor-and-education organs were legal. In the struggle against criminal offenses, in particular, we vigorously maintained close ties with the relevant departments in dealing blows to criminals and persons who were subjected to reform through labor and education so as to prevent them from committing crimes continuously. We prosecuted a number of criminals who committed crimes again after being released, and gave them heavy punishment. Under the situation in which we won initial success in the struggle against serious criminal offenses and deepened our struggle, procuratorial organs at all levels cooperated with the public security organs, the courts, and the judicial organs so as to lose no time in launching a strong political offensive, and to win over or obtain a confession from a person by explaining to them the party's policies. They called on the criminals to confess their crimes frankly and to expose their partners and other criminal offenses so as to exploit a victory. The chief procurators of many localities went to jails and reform-through-labor-and-education places to explain circulars to criminals and reform-through-labor personnel and to spread to them education on the current situation, policies, and their future. They also cooperated with the relevant departments to hold rallies to determine which criminal should be punished leniently and which should be punished strictly in accordance with policy. They also helped in disintegrating criminal activities, and achieved remarkable results.

According to the provisions of state law, the provincial procuratorial office earnestly investigated and dealt with the criminal cases that had infringed upon personal rights and democratic power and that were committed by working personnel who were derelicts in duty, thus, effectively safeguarding the dignity of the law and strengthening socialist democracy and legal systems. Over the past year, we accepted and heard 1,160 cases, and investigated and dealt with cases in the following three aspects:

First, we investigated and prosecuted in a timely manner the cases committed by state working personnel who had violated the "three-point-law." Second, according to the law, we accepted, heard, investigated, and dealt with cases committed by some leading cadres who had embezzled state property and retaliated against others by taking advantage of their position and power. Third, according to the law, we investigated and dealt with the criminal cases committed by those who had brought great economic damage to the state and collectives, infringed upon the personal rights of citizens, and had caused fatal accidents.

Procuratorial organs at all levels also earnestly investigated and dealt with the cases directly charged by the people. Over the past year, the procuratorial office dealt with 17,630 petitions and visits by the people. Thus, the relationship between the procuratorial organs and the masses was further enhanced and the correct enforcement of the party's policies and the state law was safeguarded.

4. We earnestly implemented the measure of consolidating public security in a comprehensive way, resulting in further preventing and reducing crimes.

In the past year, in joining the campaign of consolidating social order and particularly by seizing the favorable opportunity to deal concentrated blows to criminal activities, the procuratorial organs across the province pushed forward the other programs of the campaign of consolidating public security in comprehensive way with the cooperation of the departments concerned under the unified leadership of the provincial CPC committee. A large number of procuratorial offices across the province with the coordination of the departments concerned conducted educational, relief, and reformatory work after completing their investigations and studies by coping with the law, characteristics of, and reasons for juvenile delinquency. They carried out educational work, investigations, and personal visits with those who should not be prosecuted. They also carried out regular investigations of those who were put under surveillance, on probation, and on temporary or sick releases, and dealt immediately with problems that were found in their investigations, thus, turning negative factors into positive ones. A large number of procuratorial organs dealt with cases with the cooperation of the involved units. They issued procuratorial advisory documents to units with loopholes in an effort to arouse them to perfect their regulations and rules so as to block their shortcomings, and to arouse them to adopt measures to prevent or reduce crimes. Meanwhile, the procuratorial offices at all levels actively made concerted efforts with the departments concerned to deeply carry out education and propaganda on legal systems and to push forward the program of consolidating public security in a comprehensive way by actively joining the activities of "five-stress," "four-beauty," and "three-ardent-love" and of building civilized villages, streets, and units.

5. We provided a test for the procuratorial personnel's contingent in the struggle against "criminals who disrupted social order and the economic sphere," resulting in further upgrading the political and professional quality of the broad masses of cadres and policemen.

In the past year, particularly in the struggle against "criminals who disrupted social order and the economic sphere," the cadres and policemen of procuratorial organs across the province earnestly implemented the party's principles and policies and state law in line with the policy decision of the CPC Central Committee. There were 61 units and 701 individuals across the province who became advanced by not fearing hardship and sustainedly engaging in struggle. In the spirit of party rectification and the principle of conducting study and discussion simultaneously, conducting rectification and correcting mistakes simultaneously, and correcting mistakes before rectification, procuratorial organs at all levels throughout the province unified the thinking of the masses of cadres and policemen in line with the four basic principles; the line, principles, and fundamental policies adopted since the 3d plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; the guidelines of the 12th National Party Congress; the principle of "dealing stricter and quicker blows to wipe out all" according to law and the state laws. They discussed major issues, took the overall situation into account, did their professional work, voluntarily subordinated

themselves to and served the party's general task and general objective, more successfully safeguarded the construction of the province's energy and heavy and chemical industrial base, protected the legal rights and interests of the "two households," and maintained a high degree of ideological and political unity with the CPC Central Committee.

The provincial procuratorate and the procuratorates of all prefectures and cities, and some counties and districts readjusted their leading bodies in accordance with the "four requirements" as set by the central authorities. Most of the procuratorial organs established the personal responsibility system and launched simulation drives, thus boosting the enthusiasm of cadres and policemen, enhancing their sense of responsibility and raising their work efficiency. Procuratorial organs at various levels established a system under which the chief procurators personally receive the masses and handle important letters.

We have achieved new progress and very great results in the province's procuratorial work since the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress. However, public security is not stable, the struggle against criminals is not developed in a balanced manner, there are weak links and "dead corners," some evil cases continue to take place, and some deeply hidden criminals need to be dug out. The struggle remains sharp and complicated. Therefore, we should not overestimate our achievements, much less slacken our efforts to carry out the struggle. We must continue to take the guidelines of the 12th National Party Congress as a guide; uphold the four basic principles; earnestly study the party's line, principles, and policies and the state constitution and laws; strive to open up a new situation in procuratorial work; and make new contributions to strengthening socialist democracy and the legal system, bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in the province's public security, ensuring the smooth progress of the building of the socialist material and spiritual civilizations, safeguarding the construction of the province's energy, heavy, and chemical industrial base, and protecting the legal rights and interests of the "two households."

CSO: 4005/633

TAIPEI COMMENTS ON SEOUL VERDICT ON HIJACKERS

OW241305 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 24 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Korean Supreme Court yesterday upheld the sentences meted out by the lower courts for six Chinese freedom seekers still in prison more than 1 year after they diverted a jetliner from the Chinese mainland to a Korean airbase.

Understandably, the decision came as a big disappointment to the Republic of China which has done all it can to secure the early release of the six freedom seekers.

As the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of China pointed out, the case was as much a political case as a legal one. Although the five young men and the women hijacked the plane, their motive was to seek freedom. They made no demands or threats to their fellow passengers. There is no lack of precedents that plane hijackers similarly motivated were set free after they succeeded in escaping from communist countries.

By sentencing the six Chinese nationals to prison terms, the Korean courts ignored the political nature of the case while stressing its legal aspects. This attitude is rather regrettable, particularly so when one takes into consideration the fact that the Republic of Korea is an anticommunist country and Taipei and Seoul have been close allies since before the Republic of Korea was born.

However, there is no use crying over split milk. What's done can't be reversed. The only course open is for the Republic of Korea to take administrative measure to ensure the early release of the freedom seekers, now that the legal phase is over.

There is no denying the fact that relations between the two anticommunist allies have been strained since the hijacking incident. The way Seoul handled the case more or less reflected its desire to improve its ties with Red China for the sake of peace on the Korean peninsula.

The Republic of China is an understanding ally. While Taipei does not approve the Republic of Korea's policy vis-a-vis Peking, it has refrained from taking

actions that would damage the long friendship between Taipei and Seoul for the sake of solidarity in the anticommunist camp.

However, one would like to remind the Korean Government that the policy it is pursuing will bear no fruits. Communist China has time and again made it known that it will not withdraw its support for the Pyongyang regime in its attempt to unify the Korean peninsula on its own terms, no matter how hard Seoul tries to please the Chinese Communist regime.

The Republic of China has been waiting patiently for the day when Seoul will take steps to free the Chinese freedom seekers. The time is now. They have been in Korean jail for over a year. Even if they were guilty, they have already been punished.

Even the Korean people have urged their government to release the six Chinese. Immediately after the Supreme Court ruling, over 240 Korean Parliamentarians and Legislators sent a petition to President Chon Tu-hwan to plead leniency for the freedom seekers.

If Seoul really values the traditional friendship between the two countries, it should treat the plea without further delay. Continued imprisonment of the six freedom seekers will only undermine Sino-Korean solidarity without benefiting the Koreans in any way.

CSO: 4000/375

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA ON NEW CABINET MEMBERS

OW021900 Taipei CHINA POST in English 29 May 84 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Members of the newly appointed cabinet are:

Minister of the Interior

Wo Po-hsiung, 45, a native of Taiwan, appears to be a dark horse in the new cabinet. He was predicted to be further promoted in his political career when he was appointed director of the Secretariat of KMT's Central Committee in 1982.

Before entering the KMT's Central Committee, Wu was Taoyuan County chief, director of Taiwan Tobacco and Wine Monopoly Bureau, and a member of the Taiwan Provincial Assembly.

Minister of Finance

Loh Jen-kang, 57, a native of Kiangsu, is the former vice minister of France. He has been appointed to the highest position in the ministry to continue major finance programs started by Hsu Li-teh, the new economic minister.

Before he was appointed as vice finance minister, he had been secretary general of the Finance Ministry, commissioner of the National Tax Administration of Taipei, and president of the Central Trust of China.

Economic Affairs Minister

Hsu Li-teh, 53, a native of Honan, is the former minister of finance. He has been appointed to play an even more important role in Economist Yu Kwu-hwa's new cabinet.

Before he was named minister of finance in 1981, he has been commissioner of the Finance Department of Taiwan Provincial Government; deputy governor of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Development Association, and vice finance minister.

Defense Minister

Adm Soong Chang-chih, 68, a native of Liaoning, retains his post as national defense minister to which he was named in 1981.

Before 1981, he had been superintendent of the Chinese Naval Academy, chief of staff of Naval Headquarters, commander-in-chief of the navy, and chief of the General Staff of the National Defense Ministry.

Soong received his education at the Royal Naval College in Greenwich, England, in addition to the National War College.

Vice Premier

Lin Yang-kang, 57, a native of Taiwan, is the former minister of the interior. He has impressed the people with his persuasive speeches which he makes in Mandarin with a strong Taiwanese accent.

Before he was appointed minister of the interior in 1979, he had been Taiwan provincial governor, Taipei mayor, and commissioner of the Construction Department of Taiwan Provincial Government.

He obtained his BS from National Taiwan University. He is married and has one son and three daughters.

Secretary General to the President

Shen Chang-huan, 71, a native of Kiangsu, is former secretary general of the National Security Council to which he was named in 1979.

Shen is a veteran diplomat of the ROC. Before his last appointment, he had been foreign minister, national policy advisor to the President, and the ROC ambassador to Spain, the Holy See, and Thailand.

He received his MA from the University of Michigan and honorary Doctor of Laws from Yonsei University in Seoul. He is married and has one son.

Secretary General of National Security Council

Wang Tao-yuan, 71, a native of Anhwei, is the former national policy advisor to the president. Before his last appointment in 1978, he had been minister of justice, vice minister of justice, vice minister of national defense, director of Military Retrial Bureau of the Ministry of National Defense, and a professor at Chungsing University.

He received his LL.B. from National War College and honorary LL.D. from Busan National University in Korea.

Governor of Taiwan Province

Chiu Chuang-huan, 59, a native of Taiwan, is former vice premier. Before he was appointed vice premier in 1981, he had been minister of the interior, Deputy secretary-general of KMT's Central Committee, minister without portfolio, director of the Social Affairs Department of the Taiwan Provincial Government.

He graduated from the Graduate School of Political Science of National Chengchi University.

Foreign Minister

Chu Fu-sung, 69, a native of Hupeh, retains his post as foreign minister to which he was named in 1979.

Before 1979, he had been the ROC ambassador to Spain, Brazil, and Korea; vice minister of foreign affairs, minister of the Chinese Embassy in Canada, counselor and minister of the Chinese Embassy in Washington, D.C., and director of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Minister of Education

Li Huan, 67, a native of Hankow, is the former president of National Sun Yat-sen University. He has played a central role in the KMT's party affairs. When he served as chairman of the Commission for Youth Assistance and Guidance 1967-1972, he helped train and promote many outstanding young men.

Li received his Master of Arts in education from Columbia University in the United States and honorary Ph.D. from Dan Kook University in South Korea.

Minister of Justice

Shih Chi-yang, 49, former vice minister of justice, is the first Taiwan native to take the office as minister of justice.

He started his political career by serving the ruling KMT in 1968. Before he was appointed minister of education in 1976, he had been department director of the KMT's Central Committee.

He obtained his LL.M. from National Taiwan University and LL.D. from Heidelberg University in West Germany. He is also married.

Communications Minister

Lien Chan, 48, was born in Shensi of Taiwanese parents. He was appointed minister of communications in 1981 and retains his post in Yu's new Cabinet.

Before 1981, he had been ROC ambassador to El Salvador, director of the Department of Youth Affairs of KMT's Central Committee, deputy secretary-general of KMT's Central Committee, and chairman of the National Youth Commission of the Executive Yuan.

Chairman of Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission

Tseng Kwang-shuan, 60, a native of Kwangtung, is the former director of the KMT's Department of Overseas Affairs. He had been serving the KMT since 1958 when he was a section director of the party's Central Committee.

Chairman of Mongolian and Tibetan Affairs Commission

Tung Thu-fang, 52, a native of Suiyan, is the former vice chairman of the Evaluation and Discipline Committee of KMT's Central Committee.

Before his last appointment in 1983, he had been director of KMT's Documentary and Publication Center.

The seven ministers of state are:

Ma Chi-chuang, 70, a native of Hopeh, is the former secretary general to the president. Before his last appointment in 1978, he had been secretary general of the Executive Yuan, Chairman of the China Steel Corp, ambassador to Thailand, deputy minister of national defense, and a deputy chairman of the National Security Council.

He received his education at the Chinese Armed Forces Staff College. He is married and has two daughters.

Li Kwoh-ting, 74, a native of Nanking, has been minister of state and a member of the National Security Council since 1976. Before 1976, he had been governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development of the International Development Association, minister of finance, and minister of economic affairs.

He obtained his BS from National Central University in Nanking. He is married and has one son.

Kao Hunry Yu-shu, 71, a native of Taiwan, has been minister of state since 1976. He was minister of communications from 1972-76, and mayor of Taipei from 1954-57, 1964-67, and 1967-72.

He received his education at Waseda University in Tokyo and is also a researcher for MIT in the United States. He is married and has three sons.

Chao Yao-tung, 69, is the former minister of economic affairs. Before he was named economic minister in 1981, he had led several private and government enterprises including China Steel Corp. He also served as director of the Steel Mill Project of the Ministry of Economic Affairs during 1968-70.

He obtained his Master of Science from MIT in the United States. He is married and has two sons and one daughter.

Chang Feng-hsu, 56, a native of Taiwan, has been minister of state since 1978. Before 1978, he had been minister of the interior, mayor of Taipei, Pingtung County chief, and a member of the Taiwan Provincial Assembly.

He received his MA from the University of New Mexico in the United States and Honorary Doctor of Political Science from Kyong Hee University in Korea. He is married and has one son.

Chow Hong-tao, 68, a native of Chekiang, has been minister of state since 1978. He has also been a member of the Council for Economic Planning and Development and board chairman of the Committee for the Taipei World Trade Center for the past 6 years.

He received his LL.B. from National Wuhan University. He is married and four daughters.

Kuo Wei-fan, 47, a native of Taiwan, is the former president of National Taiwan Normal University (NTNU). Before he was appointed NTNU president, he had been president of Comparative Association of Comparative Education, president of the Chinese Association of Special Education, and vice minister of education.

He received his Ph.D. from the University of Paris. He is married and has one son and one daughter.

CSO: 4000/375

BRIEFS

U.S. CONGRESSMAN EDWARDS VISITS--Taipei, 30 May (CNA)--President Chiang Ching-kuo received U.S. Congressman Mickey Edwards (R-Okla), at the presidential office Wednesday afternoon. Edwards arrived here last Saturday for a weeklong visit. During the audience, Edwards first extended his congratulations to President Chiang for his inauguration as seventh president of the Republic of China. In return, President Chiang also expressed warm welcome and appreciations to Edwards for his friendly visit. Later, President Chiang exchanged views with him on the current international situation and Sino-American relations. President Chiang said he believes that Edwards' visit this time will not only contribute to further understanding of political, economic and cultural establishments in this nation, but also will benefit the friendly relations between the two countries. Edwards also highly lauded the progress and prosperity he has seen in the Republic of China. Accompanying the American visitor were Secretary-General to the President Ma Chi-chuang and the Foreign Ministry's Vice Minister for Political Affairs Ding Mou-shih. [Text] [OW310457 Taipei CNA in English 1356 GMT 30 May 84]

JAMMING FOREIGN TELEVISION SIGNALS--Taipei, 1 June (CNA)--The Executive Yuan said the Republic of China has ample experience in countering electronic signals beamed from either the Soviet Union or Red China and will not allow itself to be invaded culturally by any foreign television programs. In a written reply to legislator Yu Heng's interpellation, the cabinet said it will take up a comprehensive set of measures for the purposes of preventing and countering any foreign country's TV programs broadcast via satellite. In the reply, the Executive Yuan stated that Japan's SB-2 TV satellite that started operations in mid-May is capable of sending signals to the Taiwan area. However, it added, these signals can only be received by TV sets with 0.75 meter (radius) antennas used in Japan. The 3-meter antennae used in Taiwan cannot get them, it noted. As to the 3.7-4.2 GHZ antennae domestic manufacturers produce for exports to the United States, they cannot receive SB-2's signals either, because beaming frequency for the Japanese programs is between 12 and 12.6 GHZ, the cabinet said. In the meantime, it added, related government agencies are writing rules for electronics manufacturers not to produce "decoding" devices and other antennae capable of receiving "illegal signals." [Text] [OW010353 Taipei CNA in English 0237 GMT 1 Jun 84]

HONG KONG OFFICIALS REACT TO DENG STATEMENT

HK260425 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 26 May 84 pp 1, 8

[Article by Francis Li and Julina Chan: "Tough Statement 'Clears the Air'"]

[Text] The air has now been cleared over who can speak for China on the future of Hong Kong--the country's strongman and elder statesman, Mr Deng Xiaoping, and senior officials he approves.

This was the general reaction yesterday to Mr Deng's declaration.

And the tough statement on who the official spokesmen can be was greeted with almost unanimous applause in Hong Kong yesterday.

Urban Council members and district board members also said it was an indisputable right of China to station troops in Hong Kong after 1997--if it chose to do so.

However, a number of district board members criticised the release of the statement as "untimely" and claimed it stirred up "unnecessary fears and psychological unrest" among local people.

They felt it was "inadvisable" of Mr Deng to touch on such a "delicate issue" at this "sensitive" time.

But one urban councillor, Mr Lee Chik-yuet, advised local residents to forget any previous ideas they might have had about there not being Chinese troops in Hong Kong and to "prepare themselves psychologically for this possibility.

"People should not attach too much to Mr Deng's statement because it really doesn't make much difference to Hong Kong if the People's Liberation Army troops are stationed in Sumchun or Lowu," Mr Lee said.

Another urban councillor, Mr Howard Young, also showed no surprise at Mr Deng's announcement.

"I recall Sir Geoffrey Howe (the British foreign secretary) said in Hong Kong that China will look after Hong Kong's defence and diplomacy.

"Defence will naturally mean the right to station its army here."

In view of the fact that Hong Kong has had British soldiers stationed here, Mr Young said it would be difficult for local people to argue against Mr Deng's statement.

An Urban Council colleague, Mr Walter Sulke, went further and suggested that Mr Deng's announcement was "nothing to be excited about."

Because China was going to be responsible for Hong Kong's defence, there was no better way for China to show its responsibility than by stationing troops here.

Mr Sulke said the local police force was relatively small to be given that task.

He welcomed Mr Deng's clarification about who in Peking is authorized to talk about Hong Kong's future and who local people could turn to for genuine information concerning China's policy on Hong Kong.

He discounted the fall in the stock market as a reliable indicator of local people's reaction because fluctuations in the stock market were influenced by many other factors.

But the inconsistency of previous Chinese statements by "leaders" in Peking as reflected by the PLA issue has alarmed many district board members.

They said it would now be more difficult for Hong Kong people to have confidence in their future.

A Central and Western District Board member, Mr Vincent Ko, said the announcement created more anxieties among the people of Hong Kong.

Mr Ko said he did not think the people of Hong Kong would be very happy about Mr Deng's tough line and in view of the present situation, his statement could create an unnecessary psychological burden.

A Wong Tai Sin District Board member, Dr Conrad Lam, said Hong Kong people would "psychologically reject" the idea of having PLA troops stationed here, despite accepting the fact that sovereignty was a foregone conclusion.

Dr Lam said he was worried the statement might stir up panic among the local community.

He urged Chinese leaders to lay down as soon as possible a consistent policy on Hong Kong.

A Shamshuipo District Board member, Mr Fang Kam-ping, said he saw no conflict between the stationing of PLA troops and the principle of "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong" because he believed the administration and the military could be two separate issues.